

REGULATIONS OF THE PEARL
RIVER VALLEY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT
AN AGENCY OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
RELATING TO USE OF RESERVOIR PROJECT AREA

RECOMPILED AND INDEXED
DECEMBER, 2005

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**REGULATIONS OF THE
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ARTICLE 1.

AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURES

These regulations are adopted and promulgated by the Board of Directors of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District pursuant to the authority granted by and in conformity with the provisions of Section 51-9-127, Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended, to secure, maintain, and preserve the sanitary condition of all water in and to flow into the Reservoir, to prevent waste of water or the unauthorized use thereof, and to regulate residence, hunting, fishing, boating, camping, circulation of vehicular traffic on land, the parking of vehicles, and all recreational and business privileges in, along, or around the Reservoir, any body of land or any easement owned by the District.

1.1 Organization of the District.

In accordance with Section 25-43-2.102 of the Mississippi Administrative Procedures Law, this chapter describes the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District's duties and responsibilities, the organization of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District's Office, its methods of operation, and how the public can contact the agency to make submissions or requests. The procedure for "Production of Public Records" is set forth in Article 8 of these Regulations.

1.1.1 Board of Directors. The Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is an agency of the State of Mississippi created pursuant to the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District Law, Title 51, Chapter 59 of the Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended. The District is composed of five counties: Hinds, Leake, Madison, Rankin and Scott. The District is governed by a fourteen member Board of Directors. The Governor of the State of Mississippi appoints five directors. The Board of Supervisors of each of the five counties appoints one director each. The Mississippi Commission on Environmental Quality, the Mississippi Commission on Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, the Forestry Commission and the State Board of Health each appoint one director to the District's Board. The Board of Directors employs a General Manager who is in charge of the routine operation of the business of the District.

Pursuant to The Pearl River Valley Water Supply District Reservoir Patrol Officer Law, the District employs patrol officers who may exercise the same powers of arrest and the right to bear firearms that may be exercised by any state, municipal or other police officer in this state with respect to violations of law or regulations committed on property owned by the District.

The District is also authorized by the Metropolitan Area Water Supply Act to construct, maintain and operate a water treatment plant and regional water distribution system.

1.1.2 Methods of Operations. All policy and rulemaking authority is vested in the Board of Directors. The Board delegates the routine operations and personnel supervision to the General Manager. The General Manager operates within the following operating divisions:

- (a) Agency Head.
- (b) Engineering.
- (c) Construction & Maintenance.
- (d) Water & Sewer Operations.
- (e) Finance & Personnel.
- (f) Parks & Recreation.
- (g) Parks & Public Facilities Maintenance.
- (h) Campgrounds & Recreational Facilities.
- (i) Reservoir Patrol.

1.1.3 Responsibilities. The District was established for the accomplishment of the following general purposes as stated in the following Legislative determination and declaration of policy: "It is hereby declared, as a matter of legislative determination, that the waterways and surface waters of the state are among its basic resources, that the overflow and surface waters of the state have not heretofore been conserved to realize their full beneficial use, that the preservation, conservation, storage, and control of such waters are necessary to insure an adequate, sanitary water supply at all times, to promote the balanced economic development of the state, and to aid in flood control, conservation and development of state forests, irrigation of lands needing irrigation, and pollution abatement. It is further determined and declared that the preservation, conservation, storage, and control of the waters of the Pearl River and its tributaries and its overflow waters for domestic, municipal, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and manufacturing purposes, for recreational uses, for flood control, timber development, irrigation, and pollution abatement are, as a matter of public policy, for the general welfare of the entire people of the state. The creation of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is determined to be necessary and essential to the accomplishment of the aforesaid purposes."

1.2 Public Information and Requests.

1.2.1 Contacting the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District's Office. The Pearl River Valley Water Supply District's Office may be contacted in person, by U.S. Mail, Courier mail, e-mail, telephone, facsimile and e-mail. The Pearl River Valley Water Supply District also maintains and provides a Website on the Internet at www.rossbarnettreservoir.org.

(a) Location of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District's Office. The Pearl River Valley Water Supply District maintains its office at 115 Madison Landing Circle, Ridgeland, Mississippi 39157.

(b) The mailing addresses for the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District is Post Office Box 2180, Ridgeland, Mississippi 39158.

(c) Courier Mail should be delivered to the office street address listed above.

(d) The Pearl River Valley Water Supply District's Office may be contacted by telephone at 601-856-6574 and by fax at 601-856-2585.

(e) The primary E-mail address for the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District's Office may be accessed from the Website.

1.2.2 Requesting Information.

(a) The District strives to serve the public by making information regarding recreational, hunting, fishing and camping opportunities readily available. Printed information may be obtained from the District's office. There may be a charge, depending on the nature of the information. The public is also encouraged to visit the District's Website.

(b) With regard to public records, it is the policy of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District to provide for inspection and copying of its identifiable public records by all people of the State of Mississippi who request such inspection or copying, consistent with the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act, § 25-61-1 through § 25-61-17, Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended ("Public Records Act"), and other applicable laws and judicial decisions. The procedure for a public records request is set forth in Article 8 of these Regulations.

1.3 Rulemaking Oral Proceedings.

This rule applies to all oral proceedings held for the purpose of providing the public with an opportunity to make oral presentations on proposed new rules and regulations and amendments to rules and regulations before the District pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Law. This rule does not apply to actions not subject to the Administrative Procedures Law.

1.3.1 Where an oral proceeding has not previously been held or scheduled, the District will conduct an oral proceeding on a proposed rule or amendment if requested by a political subdivision, an agency or ten (10) persons in writing within twenty (20) days after the filing of the notice of the proposed rule.

(a) Each request must be printed or typewritten, or must be in legible handwriting. Each request must be submitted on standard business letter size paper (8-112 inches by 11 inches).

(b) The request may be the form of a letter addressed to the District or as a pleading filed with a court. The request should be mailed to the attention of the General Manager.

(c) Each request must include the full name, telephone number, and mailing address of the requestor(s).

(d) All requests shall be signed by the person filing the request, unless represented by an attorney, in which case the attorney may sign the request.

1.3.2 The date, time and place of all oral proceedings shall be filed with the Secretary of State's office and mailed to each requestor. The oral proceedings will be scheduled no earlier than twenty (20) days from the filing of this information with the Secretary of State.

1.3.3 The General Manager or designee, who is familiar with the substance of the proposed rule, shall preside at the oral proceeding on a proposed rule.

1.3.4 Public participation shall be permitted at oral proceedings in accordance with the following sections.

(a) At an oral proceeding on a proposed rule, persons may make oral statements and make documentary and physical submissions, which may include data, views, comments or arguments concerning the proposed rule.

(b) Persons wishing to make oral presentations at such a proceeding shall notify the District at least ten (10) business days prior to the proceeding and indicate the general subject of their presentations. The presiding officer in his or her discretion may allow individuals to participate who have not previously contacted the District.

(c) At the proceeding, those who participate shall indicate their names and addresses, identify any persons or organizations they may represent, and provide any other information relating to their participation deemed appropriate by the presiding officer. Each group or organization should nominate only one person to make the presentation unless the presiding officer determines that the group or organization cannot reasonably be represented by a single spokesperson.

(d) The presiding officer shall place time limitations on individual oral presentations to assure the orderly and expeditious conduct of the oral proceeding. To encourage joint oral presentations and to avoid repetition, additional time may be provided for persons whose presentations represent the views of other individuals as well as their own views.

(e) Persons making oral presentations are encouraged to avoid restating matters that have already been submitted in writing. Written materials may, however, may be submitted at the oral proceeding.

(f) There shall be no interruption of a participant who has been given the floor by the presiding officer, except that the presiding officer may in his or her discretion interrupt or end the partisan's time where the orderly conduct of the proceeding so requires or when the allotted time has expired.

1.3.5 The presiding officer shall have authority to conduct the proceeding in his or her discretion for the orderly conduct of the proceeding. The presiding officer shall (i) call

proceeding to order; (ii) give a brief synopsis of the proposed rule, a statement of the statutory authority for the proposed rule, and the reasons provided by the District for the proposed rule; (iii) call on those individuals who have contacted the District about speaking on or against the proposed rule; (iv) allow for rebuttal statements following all participant's comments; (v) adjourn the proceeding.

1.3.6 The presiding officer where time permits and to facilitate the exchange of information, may open the floor to questions or general discussion. The presiding officer may question participants and permit the questioning of participants by other participants about any matter relating to that rulemaking proceeding, including any prior written submissions made by those participants in that proceeding; but no participant shall be required to answer any question.

1.3.7 Submissions presented by participants in an oral proceeding shall be submitted to the presiding officer. Such submissions become the property of the District become part of the rulemaking record, and are subject to the District's public records request procedure.

1.3.8 The District may record oral proceedings by stenographic or electronic means.

1.4 **Requests for Declaratory Opinions.**

These sections set forth the District's rules governing the form and content of requests for declaratory opinions, and the District's procedures regarding the requests, as required by Mississippi Code § 25-43-2.103. These sections do not apply to actions of the District not subject to the Administrative Procedures Act.

1.4.1 Any person with a substantial interest in the subject matter may request the District for a declaratory opinion by following the specified procedures.

(a) "Substantial interest in the subject matter" as used in this chapter means: that a party is directly affected by the District's administration of the laws within the District's primary jurisdiction.

(b) "Primary jurisdiction of the District" as used in this chapter means the District has a constitutional or statutory grant of authority in the subject matter at issue.

1.4.2 The District will issue declaratory opinions regarding the applicability to specified facts of:

- (a) a statute administered or enforceable by the District,
- (b) a rule promulgated by the District, or
- (c) an order issued by the District.

1.4.3 The District may, for good cause, refuse to issue a declaratory opinion. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the circumstances in which declaratory opinions will not be issued include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- (a) the matter is outside the primary jurisdiction of the District;
- (b) lack of clarity concerning the question presented;
- (c) there is pending or anticipated litigation, administrative action, or other adjudication which may either answer the question presented by the request or otherwise make an answer unnecessary;
- (d) the statute, rule, or order on which a declaratory opinion is sought is clear and not in need of interpretation to answer the question presented by the request;
- (e) the facts presented in the request are not sufficient to answer the question presented;
- (f) the request fails to contain information required by these rules or the requestor failed to follow the procedure set forth in these rules;
- (g) the request seeks to resolve issues which have become moot, or are abstract or hypothetical such that the requestor is not substantially affected by the rule statute or order on which a declaratory opinion is sought;
- (h) no controversy exists concerning the issue as the requestor is not faced with existing facts or those certain to arise which raise a question concerning the application of the statute, rule, or order;
- (i) the question presented by the request concerns the legal validity of a statute, rule or order;
- (j) the request is not based upon facts calculated to aid in the planning of future conduct, but is, instead, based on past conduct in an effort to establish the effect of that conduct;
- (k) no clear answer is determinable;
- (l) the question presented by the request involves the application of a criminal statute or sets for facts which may constitute a crime;
- (m) the answer to the question presented would require the disclosure of information which is privileged or otherwise protected by law from disclosure;
- (n) the question is currently the subject of an Attorney General's opinion request; or,
- (o) the question has been answered by an Attorney General's opinion.

1.4.4 A declaratory opinion will not be issued where a similar request is pending before this agency, or any other agency or a proceeding is pending on the same subject matter

before any agency, administrative or judicial tribunal, or where such an opinion would constitute the unauthorized practice of law.

1.4.5 A declaratory opinion will not be issued if it may adversely affect the interests of the State, the District, or any of their officers or employees in any litigation which is pending or may reasonably be expected to arise.

1.4.6 Where a request for a declaratory opinion involves a question of law, the District may refer the matter to the State Attorney General.

1.4.7 A declaratory opinion will not be issued where the question involves eligibility for a license, permit, certificate or other approval by the District or some other agency, and there is a statutory or regulatory application process by which eligibility for said license, permit, or certificate or other approval may be determined.

1.5 **Written Requests Required.**

1.5.1 Each request must be printed, typewritten or in legible handwriting. Each request must be submitted on standard business letter size paper (8 1/2" by 11 "). Requests may be in the form of a letter addressed to the District or in the form of a pleading as might be addressed to a court. Information should be sent to the attention of the General Manager.

1.5.2 All requests must be mailed or delivered to the District. The request and its envelope shall clearly state that it is a request for a declaratory opinion. Oral and telephone requests are unacceptable.

1.5.3 Each request must include the full name, telephone number, and mailing address of the requestor. All requests shall be signed by the person filing the request, unless represented by an attorney, in which case the attorney may sign the request. The signing party shall attest that the request complies with the requirements set forth in these rules, including but not limited to a full, complete, and accurate statement of relevant facts and that there are no related proceedings pending before any agency, administrative or judicial tribunal.

1.5.4 A request must be limited to a single transaction or occurrence.

1.5.5 Each request must contain the following:

- (a) a clear identification of the statute or rule at issue;
- (b) the question for the declaratory opinion;
- (c) a clear and concise statement of all facts relevant to the question presented;
- (d) the identify of all other known persons involved in or impacted by the factual situation causing the request including their relationship to the facts, name, mailing address and telephone number; and,

(e) a statement sufficient to show that the person seeking relief has a substantial interest in the subject matter.

1.5.6 The terms of the proposed opinion suggested by the requestor may be submitted with the request but the form and content of the opinion remains within the discretion of the District;

1.5.7 A request may contain an argument by the requestor in support of the terms of the proposed opinion suggested by the requestor. The argument may be submitted in the form of a memorandum of authorities, containing a full discussion of the reasons and any legal authorities, in support of such position of the requestor. The District may request that the argument and memorandum of authorities be submitted by any interested party.

1.5.8 Within forty-five (45) days after the receipt of a complete request for a declaratory opinion which complies with the requirements of these rules, the District shall, in writing:

(a) issue an opinion declaring the applicability of the specified statute, rule, or order to the specified circumstances;

(b) agree to issue a declaratory opinion or a written statement by a specified time but no later than ninety (90) days after receipt of the written request; or,

(c) decline to issue a declaratory opinion, stating the reasons for its action.

1.5.9 The forty-five (45) day period shall begin on the first State of Mississippi business day that the request is received by the District.

1.5.10 A declaratory opinion shall not become final until the expiration of sixty (60) days after the issuance of the opinion. Prior to the expiration of sixty (60) days, the District may, in its discretion, withdraw or amend the declaratory opinion for any reason which is not arbitrary or capricious. Reasons for withdrawing or amending an opinion include, but are not limited to, a determination that the request failed to meet the requirements of these rules or that the opinion issued contains or was based on a legal or factual error.

1.5.11 The District may give notice to any person that a declaratory opinion has been requested and may receive and consider data, facts, arguments and opinions from persons other than the requestor.

1.5.12 The requestor, or his attorney, shall append to the request for a declaratory opinion a listing of all persons, with addresses, known to the requestor who may have an interest in the declaratory opinion sought to be issued, and shall mail a copy of the request to all such persons. The requestor or his attorney shall certify that a copy of the request was mailed to all such persons together with this statement: "Should you wish to participate in the proceedings of this request, or receive notice of such proceedings or the declaratory opinion issued as a result of this request, you should contact the District within twenty days of the date of this request."

1.6 **Hearings Optional.**

1.6.1 If the District in its sole discretion deems a hearing necessary or helpful in determining any issue concerning a request for a declaratory opinion, the District may schedule such a hearing. Notice of the hearing shall be given to all interested parties unless waived. Notice mailed by first class mail 7 calendar days prior to the hearing shall be deemed appropriate.

1.6.2 The procedure for conducting a hearing, including but not limited to the manner of presentation, the time for presentation, and whether and how evidence may be taken, shall be within the discretion of the District.

1.6.3 The District shall allow the requestor to participate in any hearing. The District may allow any other persons or entities to participate in the hearing in its discretion. Submission of a request for a declaratory opinion or for a hearing does not automatically entitle the requestor to a hearing.

1.6.4 Declaratory opinions and requests for declaratory opinions shall be available for public inspection and copying in accordance with Article 8 of these Regulations. All declaratory opinions and requests shall be indexed by name and subject. Declaratory opinions and requests which contain information which is confidential or exempt from disclosure under the Mississippi Public Records Act or other laws shall be exempt from this requirement and shall remain confidential.

ARTICLE 2.

DEFINITIONS

2.1 "Board" means the Board of Directors of the District.

2.2 "District" means the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District.

2.3 "District Building Inspector" means the employee designated as such by the General Manager.

2.4 "General Manager" means the person employed by the Board from time to time as the General Manager.

2.5 "Reservoir" means the waters of the Ross Barnett Reservoir.

2.6 "Reservoir Project Area" means the Ross Barnett Reservoir and any body of land or easement owned by the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District.

ARTICLE 3.

REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO USE OF RESERVOIR PROJECT AREA BY GENERAL PUBLIC

3.1 Motor Vehicles.

3.1.1 Speed Limits.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor vehicle within the Reservoir Project Area at speeds greater than the following:

(i) On the roadway across the reservoir dam or on the causeway across Pelahatchie Bay in Rankin County, 45 miles per hour, except as provided in Section 3.1.1 (a) (ii).

(ii) On any roadway over any dike, levy, groin, jetty or mole appurtenant to the reservoir main dam, a maximum of twenty-five (25) miles per hour; except on that portion of the roadway across the reservoir main dam lying between a point five hundred (500) feet westerly of the western abutment of the spillway bridge and a point five hundred feet easterly of the eastern abutment of spillway bridge, a maximum of thirty-five (35) miles per hour.

(iii) On that portion of the roadway across the reservoir main dam lying between a point five hundred (500) feet westerly of the western abutment of the spillway bridge and a point five hundred feet easterly of the eastern abutment of spillway bridge, a minimum of thirty (30) miles per hour.

(iv) On all streets, drives or roadways in any platted subdivision within the Reservoir Project Area, 30 miles per hour.

(v) On all other roads, roadways, streets and drives within the Reservoir Project Area, 45 miles per hour.

(b) Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

3.1.2 Parking.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to park an automobile or other vehicle on any part of the reservoir main dam or any dike, levy, groin, jetty, or mole appurtenant thereto, or on the causeway across Pelahatchie Bay in Rankin County or within one hundred (100) feet of any public boat launching ramp, or within any public park within the Reservoir Project Area, except at places designated for such parking by posted signs, or on any portion of the Reservoir Project Area lying North or West of Rice Road or on any portion of the Reservoir Project Area adjacent to the South and East sides of Rice Road between the diversion canal for Culley/Brashears Creek and the South and East rights-of-way of the Natchez Trace in Madison

County. A vehicle stopped to load or unload passengers or property shall be deemed to be parked for purposes of this regulation.

(b) Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

(c) Any area described in Section 3.1.2 (a) which is not designated as a parking area may be designated a "Tow Away Zone" by the posting of signs stating "Tow Away Zone-Vehicle Will be Towed Away at Owner's Expense." Any vehicle left unattended in a designated Tow Away Zone may be towed away and held until the owner shall pay the towing charges.

3.1.3 Traffic Control at Public Parks of the District.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any vehicle to enter Lakeshore Park, Old Trace Park or Pelahatchie Shore Park or any other public park of the District where a toll gate is maintained and attended unless the operator or other occupant of the vehicle shall first have paid to the toll gate attendant a traffic fee as posted at the toll gate, not to exceed \$3.00 per vehicle, for each entrance into such park, provided that a vehicle for which a traffic fee has been paid may within the same calendar day be allowed to leave and enter such park one time without paying a second fee.

(b) Traffic fees shall be collected at all times during which the toll gate is attended on Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays from March 1 through September 30 of each year and on such other days throughout the year as the General Manager may determine.

(c) The term "vehicle" as used in this regulation shall mean shall mean without limitation every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported upon a street or highway, except nonmotorized devices designed to be moved solely by human power, and shall include without limitation, automobiles, trucks, jeeps, motorcycles, all terrain vehicles (ATV), off road vehicles, motor bikes, buses, vans, dirt bikes, and three-wheelers.

(d) Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00).

3.1.4 Vehicle Restrictions.

(a) It shall be unlawful within the Reservoir Project Area to operate any vehicle on the streets, roads or highways unless such vehicle is in compliance with the Mississippi Uniform Highway Traffic Regulation Law--Equipment and Identification Regulations.

(b) It shall be unlawful within the Reservoir Project Area to operate any vehicle:

(i) Below or down stream of the toe drain below the main dam of the Reservoir in Madison or Hinds County;

(ii) Over or across any portion of any dike, levee, groin, jetty or mole appurtenant to the waters of the Ross Barnett Reservoir or any marina or harbor adjacent thereto, other than along an approved public or private roadway along the top of such dike, levee, groin, jetty, mole or other appurtenant facilities;

(iii) On, over or across any District road that is conspicuously marked "No Vehicles Beyond This Point" at each point of ingress thereto from a public roadway;

(iv) Within, on, over or across any portion of the Reservoir Project Area which is not paved, graveled or otherwise hard surfaced. Dirt roads are not considered "hard surfaced" for purposes of this regulation.

(c) The vehicle restrictions stated in Section 3.1.4 (b) (iv) above shall not apply to: (i) property within the Reservoir Project Area leased by the District but any use of such property by vehicle operators shall be made only with the permission of and at the sole risk of the lessee(s) of such property; (ii) vehicles which are used for landscape maintenance or gardening purposes provided such vehicles are being operated for such purposes; (iii) construction equipment during the course of construction; (iv) vehicles or equipment used for logging purposes during the course of removing timber; (v) vehicles owned by any agency of the State of Mississippi or of the United States government, or by any city or county as long as the vehicle is being used in the course of employment of the operator; (vi) any all terrain vehicle ("ATV") operated by or used to transport any person 70 years of age or older, or any person with a disability as determined the United States Social Security Administration or the Department of Veteran's Affairs or by any other governmental entity which determines, adjudicates or certifies disabling conditions provided such ATV is being operated for the sole purpose of (aa) accessing public hunting areas for hunting purposes during open seasons or (bb) retrieving game. Persons exempt under this section are required to have proof of their age or disability status in their possession and available for inspection by law enforcement officers.

(d) The term "all terrain vehicle" as used in this regulation shall mean a motorized, self propelled vehicle designed to travel over unimproved terrain on two or more tires which vehicle is not qualified as suitable for on-road use pursuant to the Mississippi Uniform Highway Traffic Regulation Law--Equipment and Identification Regulations or by the Inspection Regulations as published from time to time by the Mississippi Highway Patrol. The term "vehicle" as used in this regulation shall mean without limitation every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported upon a street or highway, except nonmotorized devices designed to be moved solely by human power, and shall include without limitation, automobiles, trucks, jeeps, motorcycles, all terrain vehicles (ATV), off road vehicles, motor bikes, buses, vans, dirt bikes, and three-wheelers.

(e) Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500).

3.2 **Boats and Boating.**

3.2.1 **Operation Of Power Boats In Congested Areas.**

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to operate any motor boat or other motor vessel in, along or around the Reservoir within the vicinity of any public launching ramp, commercial marina, yacht club or private dock or pier at a rate of speed which will cause a wake; provided that such area shall be conspicuously marked by a sign or signs stating "Dead Slow — Leave No Wake" upon entering such area and "Resume Safe Speed" upon leaving such area.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to operate any motor boat or other motor vessel in, along or around the following areas in the Reservoir at a rate of speed which will cause a wake: Flag Island, Coal Bluff, Low Head Dam, Eddie's Island and Cut-Thru Pass Island, south of Flag Island; provided that such areas shall be conspicuously marked by a sign or signs stating "Dead Slow — Leave No Wake" upon entering such area and "Resume Safe Speed" upon leaving such area.

(c) Each violation of this Regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed fifteen (15) days, or both such fine and imprisonment as determined by the Court.

3.2.2 **Mooring and Abandonment of Watercraft.**

(a) It shall be unlawful to moor any house boat, motor boat, cruiser, sailboat or other watercraft in open waters within the Reservoir Project Area except on a temporary basis with the owner or operator aboard.

(b) It shall be unlawful to moor any house boat, motor boat, cruiser, sailboat or other watercraft having an overall length in excess of twenty-seven feet in any waters within the Reservoir Project Area at any place other than at a yacht club harbor or commercial marina, except that watercraft having an overall length in excess of twenty-seven feet may be moored at a private dock or pier provided for that purpose on leased waterfront property for seven or fewer continuous days, for not in excess of thirty total days during a calendar year.

(c) It shall be unlawful to moor any house boat, motor boat, cruiser, sailboat or other watercraft having an overall length of twenty-seven feet or less in any waters within the Reservoir Project Area for longer than twelve hours at any place other than a yacht club harbor, a commercial marina, or a private dock or pier provided for that purpose on leased waterfront property.

(d) It shall be unlawful to leave or abandon any watercraft in a waterlogged or sunk condition, or to moor any watercraft in any waters within the Reservoir Project Area at any place other than as provided in Section 3.2.3 (a), (b) or (c).

(e) A representative of the District may remove any watercraft moored in violation of this Section 3.2.2 and the District may recover its costs of such removal from

either the owner or operator of the watercraft, or in part from both the owner and the operator of the watercraft.

(f) Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00).

3.2.3 Operation of Motorboats On The Ross Barnett Reservoir Which Are Not Equipped With Water Injected Exhaust Prohibited.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate on the Reservoir or on any property owned by the District any inboard motorboat which does not discharge the exhaust from each engine either through an exhaust pipe extending below the surface of the water under normal operating conditions or through a water injection muffling system or other muffling device. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to operate any motorboat on the Reservoir or on any property owned by the District under any condition or in any manner which causes the noise level to exceed 86 decibels at a distance of 50 feet from the source of the noise. This regulation shall not apply to motorboats which are competing in authorized races or regattas and related events held upon the Reservoir with the approval of the District.

(b) Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00 as determined by the court. For purposes of this regulation a violation shall not be deemed continuing, but each unlawful operation of a motorboat shall constitute a separate offense.

3.3 Swimming, Water Skiing, Towing of Devices. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in water-contact recreation within the Reservoir in violation of the following regulations:

3.3.1 Swimming, wading or floating in the Reservoir within one quarter mile of the spillway of the dam or any boat launching ramp is prohibited.

3.3.2 Water skiing or the pulling or towing by boat of any device in the Reservoir within a distance of one-quarter mile of the spillway of the dam, in all maintained boat channels and harbors (including those within residential developments in the Reservoir Project Area) or in any area restricted by posted signs is prohibited.

3.3.3 Water skiing or the pulling or towing by a boat of any device on the Reservoir after sundown and before daylight is prohibited.

3.3.4 Pulling or towing by a boat of any device (including but not limited to skis, air filled tubes and float boards) used for sustaining or supporting of any person on the Reservoir upstream from Mississippi State Highway No. 43 is prohibited, unless the tow rope or line is held in the hands of the person sustained or supported and is not attached to the device being pulled or towed.

3.3.5 Pulling or towing by a boat of more than one person or device on the Reservoir upstream from Mississippi State Highway No. 43 is prohibited.

3.3.6 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00).

3.4 **Fishing.**

3.4.1 It shall be unlawful for any person to fish from any part of the spillway structure of the main dam of the Reservoir or from a boat within 200 feet downstream from said spillway structure; it shall be unlawful for any person to fish from any part of the causeway across Pelahatchie Bay in Rankin County, or from any dike, groin, jetty, levy or mole appurtenant thereto.

3.4.2 It shall be unlawful for any person to use trotlines, throw lines, or set hooks and jugs in the following portions of the Ross Barnett Reservoir:

(a) That portion of the main lake of the Ross Barnett Reservoir lying south of a line between the point where Twin Harbor channel enters the main lake of the Reservoir under the Natchez Trace on the Madison County side of the Reservoir and the Fannin Landing boat launching ramp in Rankin County, Mississippi;

(b) That portion of Pelahatchie Bay lying south and west of the main Pelahatchie Bay navigation channel and east of the Causeway crossing Pelahatchie Bay to Spillway Road;

(c) Any area of the main lake, Pelahatchie Bay or river lake lying within 100 yards of any sandbar or any public boat launching facility;

(d) Waters within any marked navigational channel between the State Highway 43 bridge and Ratliff Ferry in Madison County, Mississippi; and

(e) Legal sport fishing with trotlines, throw lines, or set hooks and jugs may be conducted in all other waters of the Ross Barnett Reservoir in accordance with regulations from time to time promulgated by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

3.4.3 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

3.5 **Firearms and Hunting.**

3.5.1 Use of Firearms.

(a) It shall be unlawful to fire any pistol or rifle within the Reservoir Project Area, except upon District lands opened to hunting.

(b) It shall be unlawful to discharge any firearm within the following areas of the Reservoir Project Area:

(i) any land area of Madison County south of Mississippi State Highway 43 and north of Spillway Road;

(ii) any area of Hinds, Madison and Rankin Counties lying south of and within one-quarter mile of the main dam and Spillway Road;

(iii) any area within one-quarter mile of any commercial or residential development;

(iv) any area within one-quarter mile of the Reservoir Dam or within one-quarter mile of any public road, public parking area, boat ramp, dock or other boat launching facility, or any water treatment plant.

3.5.2 Hunting.

(a) It shall be unlawful to hunt quail, migratory game birds, squirrel and rabbit within the Reservoir Project Area except with shotguns and in conformity with the regulations and rules prescribed by law and by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks. It shall be unlawful to use slugs, buckshot and any shotgun load heavier than number four within the Reservoir Project Area; provided that any lawful non-toxic shot approved by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service may be used for hunting waterfowl only.

(b) It shall be unlawful to hunt deer within the Reservoir Project Area, except in the following instances:

(i) deer may be hunted upon District lands expressly leased for deer hunting purposes;

(ii) deer may be hunted with bow and arrow or primitive weapons on District lands open to hunting generally, except that no hunting of deer with primitive firearm weapons shall be permitted in any area of Hinds, Madison and Rankin Counties lying south of the main dam and Spillway Road.

(iii) The running of dogs across District land during a season when deer hunting with dogs is permitted shall not of itself be deemed the hunting of deer.

(c) The District reserves the right to close any area to any and all hunting at any time, upon the posting of reasonable notice to said effect. It shall be unlawful to hunt in any area closed to hunting hereunder.

(d) It shall be unlawful to hunt within the following areas of the Reservoir Project Area:

(i) any land area of Madison County south of Mississippi State Highway 43 and north of Spillway Road, except with bow and arrow on any land area of Madison County north or east of Twin Harbors;

(ii) any area of Hinds, Madison and Rankin Counties lying south of and within one-quarter mile of the main dam and Spillway Road, except with bow and arrow;

(iii) on that portion of the Reservoir Project Area located east of a line running between the emergency spillway of the main dam on Spillway Road in Rankin County on the south, and Fannin Landing Boat Ramp on Fannin Landing Circle in Rankin County on the north, encompassing Pelahatchie Bay and its shoreline and that portion of Pelahatchie Creek that lie within the Reservoir Project Area;

(iv) any area within one-quarter mile of any commercial or residential development.

(e) It shall be unlawful to hunt hogs within the Reservoir Project Area except in those areas and during those periods that deer may lawfully be hunted.

(f) Except with respect to activities prohibited or restricted hereunder within the Reservoir Project Area, the provisions of this section 3.5 shall in no way alter, affect or amend any Rules and Regulations relating to hunting promulgated from time to time by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, and to the extent of any conflict, those regulations shall control except in the case of activities prohibited or restricted hereunder.

3.5.3 Each violation of these regulations shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00).

3.6 Disposal or Abandonment of Waste, Rubbish, Garbage and Other Property In or Upon Reservoir Project Area.

3.6.1 It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to deposit, dump, leave or abandon any waste, rubbish, garbage or other property (including but not limited to cans, bottles, jars, glass, paper, plastic, styrofoam, wood, metal, rubber or other natural or synthetic material) in or upon any of the public parks, public recreation areas, public boat ramps, public buildings and grounds, or public streets and rights of way within the Reservoir Project Area, or within sixty feet of any such property, or in or upon any dike, levee, groin, jetty or mole appurtenant to the waters within the Reservoir Project Area, or in or upon any waters within the Reservoir Project Area, or in or upon any parking area for motor vehicles maintained for patrons of commercial or recreational establishments on premises held under lease from the District.

3.6.2 It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to dispose of sewage, garbage or refuse from watercraft in the waters of the District except in accordance with the provisions hereof.

(a) Toilet - no marine toilet, head or other device on any water craft may be operated so as to discharge sewage directly or indirectly to the waters of the District.

(b) Holding tanks - all marine toilets, heads, or other such devices on watercraft shall be provided with holding tanks of sufficient capacity to prevent discharge of sewage into the District's waters.

(c) Disposal of sewage - all sewage within a holding tank shall be disposed of only at approved facilities on shore.

(d) Holding tank construction - all sewage holding tanks shall be durable, water tight, non- absorbent, sealed or locked in a manner approved by the District, and maintained in good repair.

(e) Holding tank discharge lines - discharge lines from sewage-holding tanks shall be readily accessible above the maximum load water line and quick coupling devices provided. Discharge line connection shall be sized and fitted so as to preclude the possibility of attaching a potable water hose thereto.

(f) Garbage and other refuse - garbage and other refuse shall not be discharged or emptied from any watercraft into District waters or on the adjacent shore. All garbage and refuse shall be stored aboard the water craft in leak-proof, non-absorbent containers with tight-fitting lids and disposed of only at designated disposal sites provided on shore.

3.6.3 It shall be unlawful for any person to use any watercraft as a residence unless such watercraft has a functional toilet. Residential use shall include occupancy by one or more persons as a temporary or permanent residence but shall not include occasional overnight or weekend accommodation.

3.6.4 It shall be unlawful for any person to use any watercraft as a residence unless the holding tank on the watercraft is pumped out at least once each calendar month. Evidence of compliance in the form of a certificate from the operator of a marina within the Reservoir Project Area shall be maintained on the watercraft.

3.6.5 The District and its agents shall have full authority to inspect all watercraft found in the District's waters to insure compliance with this regulation and to remove such watercraft from the Reservoir if found in violation hereof.

3.6.6 It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation occupying or in possession of real property within the Reservoir Project Area, as lessee, sublessee or permittee or otherwise, to suffer or permit any non-functional automobile, boat, trailer, appliance, or part thereof, or any other item commonly classified as junk or scrap, to be and remain on such real property within view from any public highway, road or street, any public park, public recreation area or public boat ramp for a period in excess of 30 days.

3.6.7 Outdoor burning of any material within the Reservoir Project Area is prohibited other than (i) charcoal or other material intended for cooking provided the material is maintained in an enclosed grill or container; (ii) charcoal, prepared logs or wood in enclosed containers designed to provide outdoor heat provided spark protection is provided; (iii) material intended for cooking in covered pits provided the pits do not exceed four feet in diameter, length or width; and (iv) the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District may continue prescribed burns as part of its forestry management and property development programs. The term "material" includes debris, leaves, limbs, brush, vegetation, construction debris, business trash and all other smoke producing materials.

3.6.8 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00).

3.7 Operation of Public Parks, Public Recreation Areas, Public Boat Launching Facilities, Public Fishing Piers, Public Parking Areas; Consumption of Alcohol.

3.7.1 It shall be unlawful for any person to enter upon or remain within or otherwise occupy any public park (including neighborhood parks), public recreation area, public boat launching facility (including neighborhood ramps), public fishing pier or public parking area within the Reservoir Project Area, except during such months, days and hours as shall be posted at such public park, public recreation area, public boat launching facility, public fishing pier or public parking area; provided that persons engaged in hunting or fishing activities may use public boat launching facilities (including neighborhood ramps) and adjacent public parking areas at any time incident to actual hunting or fishing activities.

3.7.2 It shall be unlawful for any person other than an occupant of a vehicle for which the fee established pursuant to Section 3.1.3 has been paid, to enter in or upon or to remain within any public park or public recreation area within the Reservoir Project Area at any time that an entrance gate to such public park or public recreation area is attended, unless such person shall have paid the traffic fee as posted at the toll gate for each entrance into such public park or public recreation area.

3.7.3 It shall be unlawful for any person to enter upon, remain within or otherwise occupy any public park (including a neighborhood park), public recreation area, public boat launch (including a neighborhood ramp), public parking area or any other public area within the Reservoir Project Area during any period that any such public area has been ordered to be closed by the General Manager of the District in order to preserve public order or to prevent or lessen the likelihood of riot, civil commotion, disorderly conduct, public nuisance or a threat or danger to the public health, safety or welfare or to the water quality of the Reservoir. The General Manager shall enter in a ledger kept by him for that purpose the time, duration, and reason for any closing of a public area ordered by him.

3.7.4 The vehicular capacity of each public park or public recreation area which has an entrance gate shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors of the District. Each public park and other public recreation area which has an entrance gate shall have posted at the gate the maximum number of vehicles which may be located in the park or recreation area. It shall be unlawful for any vehicle to enter any public park or public recreation area of the District where an entrance gate is maintained and where a sign is posted indicating that the park or recreation area has reached its maximum vehicular capacity or words of similar meaning.

3.7.5 It shall be unlawful for any person to consume beer, wine, liquor or any other alcoholic beverage, including wine coolers, within any public park (including a neighborhood park), public recreation area, public boat launching facility (including a neighborhood ramp), public fishing pier, public parking area or other public area within the Reservoir Project Area not inundated by the waters of the Reservoir.

3.7.6 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

3.8 **Keeping Of Animals And Fowl Within The Boundaries Of The District.**

3.8.1 It shall be unlawful for the owner or keeper of any wild or domestic animal or fowl (other than natural or naturalized water fowl) to permit the same to run at large on property owned by or leased from the District or to stray from the premises of the owner or keeper or to go upon premises or property owned by or leased from the District or other public or private property unless such animal is attached to a leash or otherwise under the direct, physical or voice control of such owner or keeper. This section shall not apply to the use of dogs for hunting in areas where hunting is otherwise permitted.

3.8.2 It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or harbor any swine or cattle on any property owned or leased from the District and no horses shall be kept or maintained on any lot or tract of land composed of less than 3 acres.

3.8.3 It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or maintain any vicious, ferocious or dangerous animal unless such animal is kept or maintained solely for security purposes and is at all times kept within an enclosure sufficient to prevent escape and exposure to the public.

3.8.4 It shall be unlawful for any person to keep or harbor any animal or fowl which by loud, frequent or habitual barking, howling, yelping or other noise or action disturbs any person or persons on property owned by or leased from the District or otherwise creates a nuisance in any manner.

3.8.5 It shall be unlawful to own or keep or harbor any dog or cat three months of age or older on property owned by or leased from the District unless the dog or cat shall have been vaccinated against rabies in accordance with Chapter 53, Title 41, Mississippi Code of 1972, and a metal tag securely braded to the collar containing the serial number of the vaccination and the year in which the dog or cat was inoculated shall be placed and maintained around the neck of said dog or cat at all times.

3.8.6 It shall be unlawful to own or keep any animal on property owned by or leased from the District unless there is placed and maintained around the neck of such animal a tag containing the name and telephone number of the owner or keeper at all times.

3.8.7 Any Security Officer in the course of his duties of investigation of cases in which animals have bitten or scratched person or other animals shall notify the owner of said animal to surrender the animal to the Security Officer or otherwise to arrange for the animal to be delivered to the animal shelter in the County where the animal is found (or to such other animal shelter as may be designated from time to time by the District) and kept for a period of not less than 10 days after the biting or scratching of such person or other animal, during which period it shall be determined by a designated official whether such animal is suffering from any disease. If no disease is found, the animal may be released to the owner, provided that the owner produces to a Security Officer proper evidence of vaccination of the animal for rabies which vaccination must have been administered within 12 months previous to the biting or scratching.

Any animal found to be infected with rabies shall be forthwith destroyed by the appropriate officers of the animal shelter or county health department.

3.8.8 If any dog or other animal is delivered to an animal shelter pursuant to this ordinance, the owner or keeper of such dog or animal shall pay all costs incurred or otherwise charged by the animal shelter prior to release of such dog or animal.

3.8.9 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each such offense.

3.9 **Feeding of Geese.**

3.9.1 It shall be unlawful for any person to feed a Canada goose on property owned by or leased from the District. The term "feed" means providing food in any manner or otherwise making food available, including feeding by hand, leaving food on the ground or in the water, or any other activity designed to provide food for a Canada goose.

3.9.2 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each offense.

3.10 **Feeding of Alligators.**

3.10.1 It shall be unlawful for any person to feed an alligator on property owned by or leased from the District. The term "feed" means providing food in any manner or otherwise making food available, including feeding by hand, leaving food on the ground or in the water, or any other activity designed to provide food for an alligator.

3.10.2 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00 for each offense.

ARTICLE 4.

**REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO USE OF THE
RESERVOIR PROJECT AREA FOR COMMERCIAL OR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES**

4.1 **Commercial Trucks.**

4.1.1 It shall be unlawful to operate any commercial vehicle with a capacity of more than one ton on or across the main dam at the Reservoir.

4.1.2 Excepted from this regulation are District maintenance vehicles and equipment, public utility vehicles and buses.

4.1.3 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

4.2 **Tournaments, Contests and Rodeos.**

4.2.1 It shall be unlawful to promote or hold on the waters of the Reservoir any fishing tournament, contest, rodeo or other fishing event without first registering the event with the General Manager of the District on forms prescribed for such purpose (including name of sponsor, fees payable to sponsor and others, copies of promotional material, date and times of event, areas of Reservoir involved and other relevant information).

4.2.2 Additionally, it shall be unlawful to promote or hold on the waters of the Reservoir any fishing tournament, contest, rodeo or other fishing event involving fifty (50) or more boats without first securing written authorization therefor from the General Manager of the District, payment of a fee to the District in the amount of four dollars (\$4.00) for each boat involved in the tournament and providing a satisfactory certificate of public liability insurance. Authorization is discretionary.

4.2.3 For events involving fifty or more boats, written application and payment shall be received by the General Manager of the District no later than sixty days in advance of the event. For events involving fewer than fifty boats, written application shall be received by the General Manager of the District no later than thirty days in advance of the event. No event will be scheduled until receipt by the District of the complete written application and, if applicable, payment of the permit fee and delivery of certificate of insurance. Events will not be scheduled more than one (1) year in advance.

4.2.4 Bona fide local civic, charitable, cultural and governmental organizations not operated for profit for federal income tax purposes who verify in writing to the District that one hundred percent of the funds payable from participants, sponsors and others in the event will be paid to the organization and used in sponsoring the event and in furthering the tax exempt purposes of the organization, are exempt from payment of the permit fee but are subject to all other provisions of this section.

4.2.5 Fishing tournaments, contests, rodeos and other fishing events shall be scheduled to encompass only the first, third or fifth weekend of the month.

4.2.6 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000).

4.3 **Licensing And Insurance Requirements With Reference To Operation Of Commercial Vessels On The Reservoir.**

4.3.1 For purposes of these Regulations, the term "commercial vessel" shall be deemed to mean any power driven vessel carrying more than six (6) passengers exclusive of crew and offered for rental, charter or hire, with operator and crew furnished, in, along, upon or around the Reservoir in Hinds, Madison, Rankin, Scott or Leake Counties, Mississippi.

4.3.2 Operator's License. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to operate or offer for rental or hire any commercial vessel in, along, upon or around the Reservoir unless the operator of such vessel shall have in his possession and available for examination at all times when the vessel is being operated a current license to operate a

commercial vessel on the Reservoir issued by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

4.3.3 Certificate of Inspection. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to operate or offer for rental or hire any commercial vessel in, along, upon or around the Reservoir unless each person, firm or corporation shall have on file with the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks and the District a current Certificate of Inspection with respect to such vessel from an approved registered naval architect or approved marine engineer in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

4.3.4 Licensed Crew. It shall be unlawful for any commercial vessel to be operated on the Reservoir unless she shall have in her service and on board a currently licensed operator of commercial vessels and such crew as required by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

4.3.5 Commercial Privilege License.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to operate or offer for rental or hire any commercial vessel in, along, upon or around the Reservoir unless such person, firm or corporation shall have obtained from the Board of the District a non-exclusive commercial privilege license for such commercial vessel. The application for such privilege license shall be accompanied by evidence of compliance with the Rules and Regulations with Reference to Operation, Equipment and Safety of Commercial Vessels on Ross Barnett Reservoir (Pearl River Valley Water Supply District) promulgated from time to time by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, together with a current Certificate of Inspection and Operator's License as required by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

(b) Such privilege license may be granted upon the payment to the District of an annual fee of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) per head of safe-carrying capacity of the commercial vessel as stated in the vessel's Certificate of Inspection, but in no case less than Two Hundred Fifty and No/100 Dollars (\$250.00).

(c) Such privilege license shall be valid for a period of one (1) year from the date of issuance or such shorter period as the Board of the District may specify; provided that such license may be revoked prior to the expiration thereof whenever inspection reveals any matter which would have resulted in denial of a license and such license shall be considered automatically terminated in the event of any violation of the Rules and Regulations with reference to Operation, Equipment and Safety of Commercial Vessels on Ross Barnett Reservoir (Pearl River Valley Water Supply District) as promulgated from time to time by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks. By accepting a license, the licensee shall be deemed to have consented to inspection of the commercial vessel by employees or agents of the District at such reasonable times during the term of said license as they may see fit.

(d) Application for a privilege license shall be accompanied by an application for public liability insurance to be issued by an insurance company doing business in

the State of Mississippi with an acceptable *Best's* rating, with limits of not less than \$1,000,000 for all damages arising out of bodily injury to or death of one or more persons and property in any one accident, resulting from or in connection with the operation of the commercial vessel. A certificate for such insurance, including the District as an additional insured, together with a paid receipt, shall be on file in the office of the District prior to operation of the commercial vessel for rental or hire in, along, upon or around the Reservoir.

(e) Each violation of this Regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed fifteen (15) days, or both such fine and imprisonment as determined by the Court. For purposes of this Regulation, a violation hereof shall constitute a separate offense. Nothing contained herein shall limit the penalty for violation of the Rules and Regulations with Reference to Operation, Equipment and Safety of Commercial Vessels on Ross Barnett Reservoir (Pearl River Valley Water Supply District) as promulgated from time to time by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

4.3.6 Commercial Vessel Certification.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate or offer for rental or hire any commercial vessel in, along, upon or around the Reservoir unless each person, firm or corporation shall have on file with the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks and the District a current Certificate of Inspection with respect to such vessel from an approved registered Naval Architect or approved Marine Engineer stating that such vessel:

(i) Has been constructed and arranged in substantial compliance with the requirements of subparts 177.01, 177.05, 177.10, 177.15, 177.20, 177.30, 177.35 of Title 46, Chapter 1, Subchapter T, Code of Federal Regulations as then in effect.

(ii) Is in substantial compliance with the requirements as to watertight integrity and subdivision as set out in subparts 178.01, 178.10, 178.15, 178.20, 178.25, 178.30, 178.35, 178.40 of Title 46, Chapter 1, Subchapter T, Code of Federal Regulations as then in effect.

(iii) Is in substantial compliance with the requirements as to stability as set out in Subparts 179.01, 179.05, 179.10, 179.15 179.20 of Title 46, Chapter 1, Subchapter T, Code of Federal Regulations as then in effect.

(iv) Is equipped in substantial compliance with the requirements as to life saving equipment as set out in Subparts 180.01, 180.05, 180.10, 180.15, 180.20, 180.25, 180.30, 180.35 of Title 46, Chapter 1, Subchapter T, Code of Federal Regulations as then in effect.

(v) Is equipped in substantial compliance with the requirements as to fire protection equipment as set out in Subparts 181.01, 181.05, 181.10, 181.15, 181.20, 181.30, 181.35 of Title 46, Chapter 1, Subchapter T, Code of Federal Regulations as then in effect.

(vi) Is constructed and equipped in substantial compliance with the requirements as to machinery installation as set out in Subparts 182.01, 182.05, 182.10, 182.15, 182.20, 182.25, 182.30 of Title 46, Chapter 1, Subchapter T, Code of Federal Regulations as then in effect.

(vii) Is constructed and equipped in substantial compliance with requirements as to electrical installation as set out in Subparts 183.01, 183.05, 183.10 of Title 46, Chapter 1, Subchapter T, Code of Federal Regulations, as then in effect.

(viii) Is equipped in substantial compliance with the requirements as to vessel control and miscellaneous systems and equipment as set out in Subparts 184.01, 184.05, 184.10, 184.15, 184.20, 184.25 of Title 46, Chapter 1, Subchapter T, Code of Federal Regulations as then in effect; the installation of suitable Citizens Band radio equipment will be considered substantial compliance with the Federal Communications Commission for purposes of the Reservoir.

(b) The maximum number of passengers permitted to be carried on a commercial vessel shall be as determined by the approved registered Naval Architect or approved Marine Engineer and shall be stated on the vessel's Certificate of Inspection.

(c) The Certificate of Inspection shall be deemed current for a period of three (3) years from and after the date on which the same shall be executed by an approved registered Naval Architect or approved Marine Engineer.

(d) Each violation of this Regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed fifteen (15) days, or both such fine and imprisonment as determined by the Court. For purposes of this Regulation, a violation hereof shall constitute a separate offense. Nothing contained herein shall limit the penalty for violation of the Rules and Regulations with Reference to Operation, Equipment and Safety of Commercial Vessels on Ross Barnett Reservoir (Pearl River Valley Water Supply District) as promulgated from time to time by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

4.3.7 Requirements As To Operator And Crew.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any commercial vessel to be operated while her Certificate from an approved registered Naval Architect or approved Engineer is in effect unless she shall have in her service and on board a currently licensed operator of commercial vessels on the Reservoir and such crew as may be necessary for her safe operation. For commercial vessels having a safe carrying capacity of forty-nine (49) or less, minimum crew shall consist of one (1) licensed operator of commercial vessels on the Reservoir and (1) deckhand at least seventeen (17) years of age, or older. For vessels having a safe carrying capacity of fifty (50) or more, the crew shall consist of one (1) or more licensed operator of commercial vessels on the Ross Barnett Reservoir and, at least, two (2) deckhands, seventeen (17) years of age, or older.

(b) Each violation of this Regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or

imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed fifteen (15) days, or both such fine and imprisonment as . determined by the Court. For purposes of this Regulation, a violation hereof shall constitute a separate offense. Nothing contained herein shall limit the penalty for violation of the Rules and Regulations with Reference to Operation, Equipment and Safety of Commercial Vessels on Ross Barnett Reservoir (Pearl River Valley Water Supply District) as promulgated from time to time by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

4.3.8 Licensing Of Commercial Operators.

(a) Applicants for operator's licenses of commercial vessels shall file written application with the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks, accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the applicant:

(i) Has successfully completed an examination administered by the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation, which shall include, among other things, Inland Rules of the Road, firefighting and life saving procedures and techniques, and pollution regulations applicable to the Reservoir.

(ii) Is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

(iii) Has a certificate from a reputable physician as to the general physical condition of the applicant, stating that the applicant is under no physical or mental disability or disease, or other defect, which would render the applicant incompetent to perform the ordinary duties of a licensed operator of a commercial vessel.

(iv) Is known to three (3) reputable persons who submit written endorsements which indicate that the applicant's habits of life and character are such as to warrant them to believe that he can be entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of a licensed operator of commercial vessels.

(b) An operator's license shall be current for a period of three (3) years from and after the date the same was granted but may be extended for successive periods of three (3) years upon request for such extension accompanied by the certificate of a reputable physician and written endorsement from three (3) reputable persons, as provided in Section 4.3.8 (a) (iii) and (iv) above, together with evidence that the applicant has operated commercial vessels on the Reservoir during the preceding three (3) years.

(c) Such application for license or renewal shall be accompanied by a processing fee in such amount as shall be specified by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

(d) An operator's license may be revoked or suspended by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks if the holder thereof shall violate any rule or regulation of the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks or any provision of the Boat and Water Safety laws of the State of Mississippi.

(e) From and after the effective date of this regulation it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to operate or offer for rental or hire any commercial

vessel in, along, upon or around the Reservoir unless the operator of such vessel shall have his current license as an operator of a commercial vessel on the Reservoir in his possession, available for examination at all times when the vessel is being operated.

(f) Each violation of this Regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed fifteen (15) days, or both such fine and imprisonment as determined by the Court. For purposes of this Regulation, a violation hereof shall constitute a separate offense. Nothing contained herein shall limit the penalty for violation of the Rules and Regulations with Reference to Operation, Equipment and Safety of Commercial Vessels on Ross Barnett Reservoir (Pearl River Valley Water Supply District) as promulgated from time to time by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

4.3.9 Notice Of Accident.

(a) It shall be unlawful for the owner or person in charge of any commercial vessel involved in a boating accident to fail to give notice of such accident as soon as possible as provided in Section 59-21-51, Mississippi Code of 1972, and to furnish a copy of such notice to the General Manager of the District.

(b) Each violation of this Regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) or imprisonment in the County Jail not to exceed fifteen (15) days, or both such fine and imprisonment as determined by the Court. For purposes of this Regulation, a violation hereof shall constitute a separate offense. Nothing contained herein shall limit the penalty for violation of the Rules and Regulations with Reference to Operation, Equipment and Safety of Commercial Vessels on Ross Barnett Reservoir (Pearl River Valley Water Supply District) as promulgated from time to time by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

4.4 Regulation of Solicitors and Peddlers.

4.4.1 Solicitor. A solicitor is any person traveling either by foot, wagon, automobile, motor truck, or any other type of conveyance, from place to place, from house to house, or from street to street, taking or attempting to take orders for sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, personal property of any nature whatsoever, for future delivery, or for services, whether or not such individual has, carries, or exposes for sale a sample of the subject of such sale, or whether he is collecting advance payment on such sales or not.

4.4.2 Peddler. A peddler is any person traveling by foot, wagon, automotive vehicle or any other type of conveyance, from place to place, from house to house, or from street to street, carrying, conveying, or transporting goods, wares, merchandise, meat, fish, vegetables, fruits, truck garden or farm products or provisions, offering and exposing them for sale, or making sales and delivering articles to purchasers, or who, without traveling from place to place, sells or offers the same for sale from a wagon, automotive vehicle, railroad car, or other vehicle or conveyance.

4.4.3 It shall be unlawful for any solicitor or peddler to go in or upon any public park, public recreation area, public boat ramp or fishing pier, public parking lot or other public

area within the Reservoir Project Area unless he first shall have been requested or invited so to do by the District.

4.4.4 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

4.5 **Improvements.**

4.5.1 It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation without the prior written approval of the District and of the United States Army Corps of Engineers to construct or otherwise place over or in the Reservoir any dock, pier, boat slip, or any other improvement.

4.5.2 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

4.6 **Electrical and Standard Codes/Construction and Occupancy Permits/Use of Architects and Engineers.**

4.6.1 The most recent edition of the National Electrical Code, as adopted by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc., and the following Codes as promulgated by the Southern Building Code Congress International, Inc., to wit:

- Standard Building Code
- Standard Plumbing Code
- Standard Mechanical Code
- Standard Gas Code
- Standard Fire Prevention Code
- Standard Existing Building Code
- Standard Housing Code
- Standard Swimming Pool Code

and all revisions, amendments, supplements and appendices to each of the foregoing Codes, as in effect from time to time, be and each of them is hereby adopted by the District to be applicable to and to govern construction, expansions and renovation of buildings and other structures within the Reservoir Project Area. Such Codes as in effect at the time an application for Construction Permit is filed are herein referred to as the applicable "Codes." The adoption of the Codes relates to and promotes public safety, public health and general welfare. A copy of each current applicable Code, as from time to time revised, amended and supplemented, and current appendices thereto, shall be on file at the office of the District, be available for public inspection, and upon payment of reasonable cost be available for copying. A copy of the current schedule of application fees for Construction Permits and inspection fees for Use and Occupancy Permits shall likewise be on file and available for inspection and copying. The General Manager of the District, or his designee, shall act as the building or permitting or inspecting official under each applicable Code.

4.6.2 No person shall within the Reservoir Project Area construct, expand or renovate any building or other structure intended for occupancy by humans, including but not limited to assembly occupancy, business occupancy, commercial occupancy, educational

occupancy, institutional occupancy, recreational occupancy and single-family or multi-family residential occupancy, without first having applied for and obtained a Construction Permit from the District. No person shall occupy or use any such building or other structure within the Reservoir Project Area without first having applied for and obtained a Use and Occupancy permit from the District.

4.6.3 An application for a Construction Permit shall be accompanied by payment of an application fee in such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Directors of the District. No Use and Occupancy Permit shall be issued unless all inspection fees, including such fees for periodic and final inspection as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Directors of the District, shall be paid in full and final inspection approval given by the General Manager or his designee.

4.6.4 Where work or occupancy for which a permit is required by this Regulation is started or proceeded prior to obtaining said permit, the fees specified shall be doubled, but the payment of such double fee shall not relieve any person from complying fully with the requirements of this Regulation in the execution of the work or from any other penalties prescribed by regulation or in the policies of the District.

4.6.5 Two copies of specifications, and of drawings drawn to scale with sufficient clarity in detail to indicate the nature and character of the work, shall accompany each application for a Construction Permit. Such drawings and specifications shall contain information in the form of notes or otherwise as to the quality of materials where quality is essential to conformity to all applicable Codes. Such information shall be specific and the General Manager or his designee may require details, computations, stress diagrams and other data necessary to describe the installation and basis of calculations.

4.6.6 All drawings, specifications and accompanying data shall bear the name and address of the designer. If the building or structure will be used for assembly occupancy, business occupancy, educational occupancy or institutional occupancy (as those terms are defined in the Standard Building Code), the designer shall be an architect or engineer legally registered under the laws of the State of Mississippi regulating the practice of architecture or engineering, and the designer shall affix his official seal to said drawings and specifications and accompanying data.

4.6.7 Plans for all buildings shall indicate how required structural and fire resistance integrity will be maintained where a penetration of a required fire resistant wall, floor or partition will be made for electrical, mechanical, plumbing and communication conduits, pipes and systems and also shall indicate in sufficient detail how the fire integrity will be maintained where required fire resistant floors intersect the exterior walls.

4.6.8 Drawings shall show the location of the proposed building or structure and of every existing building or structure on the site or lot. The District may require a boundary line survey prepared by a qualified surveyor.

4.6.9 Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine not less than \$100.00 nor more than \$1,000.00 for each such offense.

4.7 **Water and Sewer Service.**

4.7.1 It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to occupy or permit occupancy of any residence or business or commercial structure located within the Reservoir Project Area and serviced by water and sewer lines of the District unless such residence or structure is connected to the water distribution system of the District.

4.7.2 The owner of any premises receiving service of the utility system of the District, the occupant of such premises and the user of the services shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the cost of such utility service to such premises. All services are rendered to the premises by the District only upon the condition that such owner, lessee, occupant and/or user shall be jointly and severally liable therefor to the District.

4.7.3 The monthly rates and amounts required to be paid for utility service shall be set by the Board of the District.

4.7.4 Service will be discontinued to any patron of the District's utility system who fails, neglects or refuses to pay the amount billed within thirty-five (35) days of the billing date thereof. Water will not be supplied to any premises either directly or indirectly when the patron is in arrears at those premises.

4.7.5 Each violation of Section 4.7.1 of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00).

4.8 **Excessive Noise Prohibited.**

4.8.1 Loud, Disturbing and Unnecessary Noise Generally. It shall be unlawful for any person to create any unreasonably loud, disturbing and unnecessary noise within any inhabited portion of the Reservoir Project Area or for any person to cause any noise of such character, intensity or duration as to be detrimental to the life or health of any individual or to cause any noise which creates a disturbance of the public peace and welfare or is a public nuisance.

4.8.2 Use of Loudspeakers and Amplifiers. It shall be unlawful to operate or maintain any loudspeaker or amplifying device on the outside of any building or structure within the Reservoir Project Area whereby music, speaking or noises of any type are or may be transmitted outside the confines of a fully enclosed stone or wood structure; provided, however, that the General Manager of the District may, on being shown to his satisfaction that the operation thereof will not create an undue disturbance, grant a temporary permit to persons desiring to use loudspeakers or other electrical devices for parades or for religious, athletic, cultural, social or political gatherings to be held in any public park or public recreation area or on the waters of the Reservoir.

4.8.3 Playing of Radios, Television Sets, Etc. It shall be unlawful for any person to play any radio, television set, phonograph, tape deck, compact disc player or other sound system or any musical instrument in such a manner or with such volume at any time or place, so as to annoy or disturb the quiet, comfort, repose of persons in any office or in any dwelling, hotel or other type of residence.

4.8.4 Penalty. Each violation of this regulation shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than One Hundred Dollars (\$100).

4.9 **Sale and Use of Fireworks Within Reservoir Project Area.**

4.9.1 "Firework" as used in this Section shall mean and include any device for producing a striking display or noise by combustion of explosive or flammable compositions.

4.9.2 It shall be unlawful within the Reservoir Project Area to sell or offer for sale any firework from any shed, tent, stand, platform, truck, van or other fixed or movable location, or to advertise any firework for sale.

4.9.3 It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to ignite, burn, discharge or otherwise shoot off any firework at, upon or within any public park, public recreation area, public boat launching ramp or facility (including a neighborhood ramp), public fishing pier, public parking area, public building or ground, or public street or right of way within the Reservoir Project Area, or upon, or at any dike, levee, groin, jetty or mole appurtenant to the waters within the Reservoir Project Area, or at, upon or within any parking area for motor vehicles maintained for patrons of commercial or recreational establishments on premises held under lease from the District; provided that, notwithstanding the foregoing, a commercial lessee of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District or a licensee of a public park or public recreation area of the District, but only with the prior written approval of the Parks Policy Committee of the Board of Directors of the District specifying such conditions as may be necessary to assure the safety of the general public, may ignite, burn, discharge or otherwise shoot off fireworks at, upon or within such of the aforesaid locations within the Reservoir Project Area as may be designated in such written approval, in conjunction with a public holiday celebration or special public event. Written application for such approval must be filed with the District not less than 45 days prior to the proposed event; no applicant shall receive approval for more than two events during any calendar year.

4.9.4 Each violation of this Section shall constitute a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.

4.10 **Execution of Commercial and Residential Leases Within Reservoir Project Area.**

4.10.1 All leasing of property within the Reservoir Project Area by Pearl River Valley Water Supply District for any commercial, residential or other purpose shall be in substance as authorized by the Board of the District and shall be evidenced by a lease agreement in form and substance approved by the attorney for the District and the staff engineer.

4.10.2 Assignments of Leasehold or Leasehold Interest in Lot or Parcel. All assignments or other transfers of leasehold agreements, or leasehold interests in lots or parcels in a leasehold estate, shall be in form approved by the District and its attorney, and the District's consent or approval to such assignment or other transfer must be obtained and be noted thereon.

4.10.3 Transfer Fee. No such lease agreement shall be executed and no such assignment or other transfer of a leasehold agreement or leasehold interest in a lot or parcel shall

be executed, approved, consented to or processed by the District unless the lessee or assignor shall pay, or cause to be paid, to the District a fee in the sum of \$190, or such greater amount as shall be authorized by the Board of Directors of the District by resolution made a part of the minutes of the Board and filed with the Secretary of the Board.

4.11 **Traffic Impact Analysis Standards.** The purpose of this regulation is to establish a uniform policy for conducting a traffic impact analysis where the anticipated traffic movements from a commercial, residential, recreational or other development are expected to impact the operations or safety aspects of streets and/or traffic control devices adjacent to the development.

4.11.1 **Pre-Application Development:** The lessee of the proposed development (the "Developer"), as part of the pre-application process, shall meet with the General Manager of the District or his designee, who will make a preliminary assessment of the traffic impact of the proposed development. This review shall include, but not be limited to, consideration of traffic control devices, site access, on-site circulation and turn lanes.

4.11.2 **Traffic Impact Assessment:** If the proposed development meets or exceeds the following predictor variables at full build-out or usage, then traffic impact analysis will be required:

Land Use Type	ITE Code	Quantitative Threshold
Residential	210, 220, 222, 230, 270	50+ Dwelling Units
Retail	814, 815, 820	15,000+ Square Feet
Office	710, 714, 715, 750, 770	30,000+ Square Feet Bldg or 3+ acres land
Industrial	110, 120, 130, 140	40,000+ Square Feet Bldg or 9+ acres land
Educational	520, 530, 550	20,000+ Square Feet Bldg. or 250+ Students
Lodging	310, 312, 320	100+ Occupied Rooms
Medical	610	30,000+ Square Feet Bldg.

For land use types not identified in this table, the threshold values of 50 peak-hour, peak-direction trips will apply as determined by information contained in the latest edition of the *ITE Trip Generation Manual*, or, if no longer published, any similar substitute manual designated by the General Manager. The General Manager or his designee may also require a traffic impact

analysis if the traffic movements to and from the development could cause operational problems or safety concerns adjacent to the site. The above threshold values shall apply to all phases of a phased project if the sum of the phases equals or exceeds the threshold values.

4.11.3 Preparation of Traffic Impact Analysis: The Developer will be required to submit a traffic impact analysis prepared by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Mississippi and who has expertise in the area of traffic engineering and traffic impact analysis.

4.11.4 Preliminary Plan Required: Following the execution of the lease, the Developer shall submit to the General Manager or his designee along with the preliminary plans, two copies of the traffic impact analysis report conforming to the requirements below.

4.12 **Traffic Impact Analysis Standards**:

4.12.1 Form: The traffic impact analysis report shall be submitted on 8½" x 11" paper with attached drawings to be not greater than 11" x 17". If, for clarity purposes, additional larger plan-sized sheets are also necessary, they may be submitted with the report.

4.12.2 Type and Extent of Traffic Impact Analysis: There will be basically two types of traffic impact analyses that are addressed below. They are 1) a moderate intensity analysis, and 2) a high intensity analysis. The analysis for high intensity traffic generation will require the same information as noted below for a moderate intensity analysis, plus additional study items addressed in Section 4.13. The General Manager or his designee may waive any or all of the items to be included in the traffic analysis report.

4.12.3 Moderate Intensity Traffic Impact Analysis: As a minimum, the following items should be addressed in the moderate intensity traffic impact analysis report:

- (a) The type of development and anticipated use.
- (b) Map of site in relationship to street network.
- (c) Estimated date of build-out or full use (phased development potential).
- (d) The completed site plan with site access and adjacent roadway characteristics, geometrics, and traffic controls.
- (e) Existing traffic, both ADT and peak hour movements on adjacent roads and at adjacent intersections.
- (f) Existing level of service of adjacent roadways and intersections, including site access.
- (g) Trip generation, trip distribution and traffic assignments (state assumptions).

(h) Horizon year level of service with and without proposed development, including background growth rate determination and note any committed projects.

(i) Review any potential safety or operational concerns and address proposed improvements to reduce or eliminate problems.

(j) Recommendations for site access or adjacent roadway improvements and traffic control modifications.

4.13 **High Intensity Traffic Impact Analysis.** Additional analysis may be required if the following criteria are met:

4.13.1 A development generates more than 100 peak-hour, peak-direction trips and the level of service of the adjacent street or intersections drops to a level of service less than "C"; or the development generates more than 100 peak-hour, peak-direction trips and roadway or traffic control modifications are necessary (i.e., turn lanes, acceleration-deceleration lanes, traffic signal installations, etc.).

4.13.2 Other operational, safety, or traffic problems that will require significant changes in roadways or traffic control measures.

4.13.3 If it is determined that the development may be considered a high intensity impact site, the Developer/engineer will meet again with the General Manager or his designee to define a study area for the entire impact analysis report.

(a) Additional analysis that may be required for a high intensity analysis are:

(i) Capacity analysis of all signalized and unsignalized intersections.

(ii) Traffic control and traffic signal warrant analysis.

(iii) Site access.

(iv) On-site circulation and parking.

(v) Other related traffic engineering studies (i.e., gap, delay or speed studies; accident analysis).

4.14 **Implementation of Recommendations.** After the traffic impact analysis report has been reviewed and approved by the General Manager or his designee, the Developer can then proceed with the construction drawings and specifications for required roadway and traffic control modifications/enhancements.

4.15 **Preparation and Approval of Contact Drawings.** The preparation and approval of the contact drawings and specifications will follow the procedures as included in the

Residential Development Standards and Guidelines and Commercial Development Standards and Guidelines of the District, as amended or supplemented.

4.16 **Definitions:**

4.16.1 Trips — One direction vehicle movement, either exiting or entering, inside a study site.

4.16.2 Horizon Year — The estimated year of complete build-out or full use of a proposed development. As a minimum, this shall be two years from application submittal.

4.16.3 Impact — The traffic generated to a proposed development will add traffic to the surrounding street network, changing the existing traffic patterns, operations and safety concerns.

4.16.4 Average Daily Traffic (ADT) — A measure of 24-hour traffic volume for normal daily traffic flow conditions.

4.16.5 Peak-Hour Movements — A measure of the higher volume movement on a street or at an intersection during normal daily traffic flows.

4.16.6 Level of Service — Quantitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream and the perception by motorists. The conditions are measured in terms of factors such as speed, travel time, interruptions, comfort, convenience and safety. Level of service measures are to be determined as described in the *1985 Highway Capacity Manual, Special Report 209* by the Transportation Research Board or the latest edition and supporting software, or, if no longer published, such similar manual as may be selected by the General Manager.

ARTICLE 5.

**RULES AND REGULATIONS PROMULGATED BY THE
MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE, FISHERIES AND PARKS**

These regulations shall in no way alter, affect or amend any Rules and Regulations relating to hunting, fishing, or boating in, along or around the Reservoir promulgated from time to time by the Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Parks.

ARTICLE 6.

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

6.1 **Statutory Authorization, Findings Of Fact, Purpose And Objectives.**

6.1.1 Statutory Authorization. The Legislature of the State of Mississippi has in Title 17, Chapter 1, Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated delegated the responsibility to local government units to adopt regulations designed to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizenry. Therefore, the Board of Directors of the PEARL RIVER VALLEY

WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT, an agency of the State of Mississippi does hereby adopt the following floodplain management regulations.

6.1.2 Findings of Fact.

(a) The flood hazard areas of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District are subject to periodic inundation, which results in loss of life and property, health and safety hazards, disruption of commerce and governmental services, extraordinary public expenditures for flood protection and relief, and impairment of the tax base, all of which adversely affect the public health, safety and general welfare.

(b) These flood losses are caused by the cumulative effect of obstructions in floodplains causing increases in flood heights and velocities, and by the occupancy in flood hazard areas by uses vulnerable to floods or hazardous to other lands which are inadequately elevated, flood-proofed, or otherwise unprotected from flood damages.

6.1.3 Statement of Purpose. It is the purpose of this ordinance to promote the public health, safety and general welfare and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed to:

(a) Restrict or prohibit uses which are dangerous to health, safety and property due to water or erosion hazards, which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights velocities;

(b) Require that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

(c) Control the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers which are involved in the accommodation of flood waters;

(d) Control filling, grading, dredging and other development which may increase erosion or flood damage, and;

(e) Prevent or regulate the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards to other lands.

6.1.4 Objectives. The objectives of this ordinance are:

(a) To protect human life and health;

(b) To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood control projects;

(c) To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

(d) To minimize prolonged business interruptions;

(e) To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, street and bridges located in floodplains;

(f) To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the sound use and development of flood prone areas in such a manner as to minimize flood blight areas, and;

(g) To ensure that potential homebuyers are notified that property is in a flood area.

6.1.5 Methods of Reducing Flood Losses. In order to accomplish its purposes, this ordinance includes methods and provisions for:

(a) Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;

(b) Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

(c) Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel flood waters;

(d) Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and,

(e) Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers that will unnaturally divert floodwaters or may increase flood hazards in other areas.

6.2 **Definitions.** Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this ordinance shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this ordinance its most reasonable application.

A Zone means portions of the SFHA in which the principle source of flooding is runoff from rainfall, snowmelt, or a combination of both. In A zones, floodwaters may move slowly or rapidly, but waves are usually not a significant threat to buildings. Areas of 100-year flood, base flood elevations and flood hazard factors not determined.

A1 – A30 and AE zone is the Special Flood Hazard Area inundated by the 100-year flood, base flood elevations are determined.

Accessory structure (Appurtenant structure) means a structure, which is located on the same parcel of property as the principle structure and the use of which is incidental to the use of the principle structure. Accessory structures should constitute a minimal initial investment, may not be used for human habitation, and be designed to have minimal flood damage potential. Examples of accessory structures are detached garages, carports, storage sheds, pole barns, and hay sheds.

Addition (to an existing building) means any walled and roofed expansion to the perimeter of a building in which the addition is connected by a common load-bearing wall other than a firewall. Any walled and roofed addition, which is connected by a firewall or is separated by independent perimeter load-bearing walls, is new construction.

Appeal means a request for a review of the floodplain administrator's interpretation of any provision of this ordinance or a request for a variance.

AR/A1 – A30, AR/AE, AR/AH, AR/AO, and AR/A zones are SFHAs that result from the decertification of a previously accredited flood protection system that is in the process of being restored to provide a 100-year or greater level of flood protection. After restoration is complete, these areas will still experience residual flooding from other flooding sources.

A99 zone is that part of the SFHA inundated by the 100-year flood to be protected from the 100-year flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction, no base flood elevations are determined.

Area of special flood hazard is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one-percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

B and X zones (shaded) are areas of 500-year flood, areas subject to the 100-year flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with contributing drainage area less than 1 square mile, and areas protected by levees from the base flood.

Base flood means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (also called the "100-year flood").

Base Flood Elevation (BFE) is the elevation shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for Zones AE, AH, A1-30, AR, AR/A, AR/AE, AR/A1-A30, AR/AH, AR/AO, V1-V30, and VE that indicates the water surface elevation resulting from a flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

Basement means that portion of a building having its floor sub-grade (below ground level) on all sides.

Breakaway wall means a wall that is not part of the structural support of the building and is intended through its design and construction to collapse under specific lateral loading forces without causing damage to the elevated portion of the building or the supporting foundation system.

Building see **Structure**.

C and X (unshaded) zones are areas determined to be outside the 500-year floodplain.

Community is a political entity that has the authority to adopt and enforce floodplain ordinances for the area under its jurisdiction.

Community Rating System (CRS) is a program developed by the Federal Insurance Administration to provide incentives for those communities in the Regular Program that have gone beyond the minimum floodplain management requirements to develop extra measures to provide protection from flooding.

Critical facility means a facility for which even a slight chance of flooding might be too great. Critical facilities include, but are not limited to schools, nursing homes, hospitals, police, fire and emergency response installations, installations which produce, use or store hazardous materials or hazardous waste.

D zone is an area in which the flood hazard is undetermined.

Dam is any artificial barrier, including appurtenant works, constructed to impound or divert water, waste-water, liquid borne materials, or solids that may flow if saturated. All structures necessary to maintain the water level in an impoundment or to divert a stream from its course will be considered one dam.

Development means any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to, buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavating, drilling operations, or storage of materials or equipment.

Elevated building means a non-basement building built to have the lowest floor elevated above the ground level by means of fill, solid foundation perimeter walls, pilings, columns (posts and piers), shear walls, or breakaway walls.

Elevation Certificate is a certified statement that verifies a building's elevation information.

Emergency Program means the first phase under which a community participates in the NFIP. It is intended to provide a first layer amount of insurance at subsidized rates on all insurable buildings in that community before the effective date of the initial FIRM.

Enclosure Below the Lowest Floor see "Lowest Floor."

Encroachment means the advance or infringement of uses, plant growth, fill, excavation, buildings, permanent structures or development into a floodplain, which may impede or alter the flow capacity of a floodplain.

Executive Order 11988 (Floodplain Management) issued by President Carter in 1977, this order requires that no federally assisted activities be conducted in or have the potential to affect identified Special Flood Hazard Areas, unless there is no practicable alternative.

Existing Construction any structure for which the "start of construction" commenced before October 18, 1974 for areas within Hinds County, August 11, 1978 for areas within Madison County, May 20, 1977 for areas within Leake County, June 17, 1977 for areas within Scott County, and December 13, 1974 for areas within Rankin County.

Existing manufactured home park or subdivision means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of the floodplain management regulations adopted by a community before October 18, 1974 for areas within Hinds County, August 11, 1978 for areas within Madison County, May 20, 1977 for areas within Leake County, June 17, 1977 for areas within Scott County, and December 13, 1974 for areas within Rankin County.

Expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

Fill means a deposit of earth material placed by artificial means.

Five-Hundred Year Flood means the flood that has a 0.2 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any year. Areas subject to the 500-year flood have a moderate to low risk of flooding.

Flood or flooding means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from:

- (a) The overflow of inland or tidal waters;
- (b) The unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source.

Flood Boundary and Floodway Map (FBFM) means the official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) or Federal Insurance Administration (FIA) has delineated the areas of flood hazards and regulatory floodway.

Flood Hazard Boundary Map (FHBM) means an official map of a community, issued by FEMA, where the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard have been identified as Zone A.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) means an official map of a community, on which FEMA has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

Flood Insurance Study (FIS) is the official hydraulic & hydrologic report provided by FEMA. The report contains flood profiles, as well as the FIRM, FHBM (where applicable) and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

Floodplain means any land area susceptible to being inundated by flood waters from any source.

Floodplain management means the operation of an overall program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage and preserving and enhancing, where possible, natural resources in the floodplain, including but not limited to emergency preparedness plans, flood control works, floodplain management regulations, and open space plans.

Floodplain Administrator is the individual appointed to administer and enforce the floodplain management regulations.

Floodplain management regulations means this ordinance and other zoning ordinances, subdivision regulations, building codes, health regulations, special purpose ordinances, and other applications of police power which control development in flood-prone areas. This term describes federal, state or local regulations in any combination thereof, which provide standards for preventing and reducing flood loss and damage.

Floodproofing Certificate is a form used to certify compliance for non-residential structures as an alternative to elevating buildings to or above the BFE.

Floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

Floodway fringe means that area of the floodplain on either side of the regulatory floodway where encroachment may be permitted without additional hydraulic and/or hydrologic analysis.

Freeboard means a factor of safety, usually expressed in feet above the BFE, which is applied for the purposes of floodplain management. It is used to compensate for the many unknown factors that could contribute to flood heights greater than those calculated for the base flood.

Functionally dependent facility means a facility which cannot be used for its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water, such as a docking or port facility necessary for the loading and unloading of cargo or passengers, shipbuilding, ship repair, or seafood processing facilities. The term does not include long-term storage, manufacture, sales, or service facilities.

Hardship (as related to variances of this ordinance) means the exceptional hardship that would result from a failure to grant the requested variance. The Board of Directors requires that the variance is exceptional, unusual, and peculiar to the property involved. Mere economic or financial hardship alone is NOT exceptional. Inconvenience, aesthetic considerations, physical handicaps, personal preferences, or the disapproval of one's neighbors likewise cannot, as a rule, qualify as an exceptional hardship. All of these problems can be resolved through other means without granting a variance, even if the alternative is more expensive, or requires the property owner to build elsewhere or put the parcel to a different use than originally intended.

Hazard potential means the possible adverse incremental consequences that result from the release of water or stored contents due to failure of a dam or mis-operation of a dam or appurtenances. The hazard potential classification of a dam does not reflect in any way on the

current condition of a dam and its appurtenant structures (e.g., safety, structural integrity, flood routing capacity).

High hazard dam means a class of dam in which failure may cause loss of life, serious damage to residential, industrial, or commercial buildings; or damage to, or disruption of, important public utilities or transportation facilities such as major highways or railroads. Dams which meet the statutory thresholds for regulation that are proposed for construction in established or proposed residential, commercial, or industrial areas will be assigned this classification, unless the applicant provides convincing evidence to the contrary. A development permit is required for a building and associated fill downstream from a dam at any location where flooding can be reasonably anticipated from principal or emergency spillway discharges, or from overtopping and failure of the dam. The dam at the Ross Barnett Reservoir spillway is a "high hazard dam" for purposes of this ordinance.

Highest adjacent grade means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface, prior to construction, next to the proposed walls of a building.

Historic Structure means any structure that is:

(1) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register:

(2) Certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district:

(3) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or

(4) Individually listed on a local inventory historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either:

a. By an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, or

b. Directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

Hydrologic and hydraulic engineering analysis means an analysis performed by a professional engineer, registered in the State of Mississippi, in accordance with standard engineering practices as accepted by FEMA, used to determine flood elevations and / or floodway boundaries.

Increased Cost of Compliance (ICC) means the cost to repair a substantially damaged building that exceeds the minimal repair cost and that is required to bring a substantially damaged building into compliance with the local flood damage prevention ordinance.

Acceptable mitigation measures are elevation, relocation, demolition, or any combination thereof. All renewal and new business policies with effective dates on or after June 1, 1997, will include ICC coverage.

Letter of Map Change (LOMC) is an official FEMA determination, by letter, to amend or revise effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps, and Flood Insurance Studies. LOMC's are broken down into the following categories:

Letter of Map Amendment (LOMA)

A revision based on technical data showing that a property was incorrectly included in a designated SFHA. A LOMA amends the current effective FIRM and establishes that a specific property is not located in a SFHA.

Letter of Map Revision (LOMR)

A revision based on technical data that, usually due to manmade changes, shows changes to flood zones, flood elevations, floodplain and floodway delineations, and planimetric features. One common type of LORM, a LOMR-F, is a determination concerning whether a structure or parcel has been elevated by fill above the BFE and is, therefore, excluded from the SFHA.

Conditional Letter of Map Revision (CLOMR)

A formal review and comment by FEMA as to whether a proposed project complies with the minimum NFIP floodplain management criteria. A CLOMR does not amend or revise effective Flood Insurance Rate Maps, Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps, or Flood Insurance Studies.

Levee means a man-made structure, usually an earthen embankment, designed and constructed in accordance with sound engineering practices to contain, control, or divert the flow of water so as to provide protection from temporary flooding.

Levee system means a flood protection system which consists of a levee, or levees, and associated structures, such as closure and drainage devices, which are constructed and operated in accordance with sound engineering practices. For a levee system to be recognized, the following criteria must be met. All closure devices or mechanical systems for internal drainage, whether manual or automatic, must be operated in accordance with an officially adopted operation manual (a copy of which must be provided to FEMA by the operator when levee or drainage system recognition is being sought or revised). All operations must be under the jurisdiction of a Federal or State agency, an agency created by Federal or State law, or an agency of a community participating in the NFIP.

Low hazard dam means a class of dam in which failure would at the most result in damage to agricultural land, farm buildings (excluding residences), or minor roads.

Lowest adjacent grade means the elevation of the sidewalk, patio, deck support, or basement entryway immediately next to the structure and after the completion of construction. It does not include earth that is emplaced for aesthetic or landscape reasons around a foundation wall. It does include natural ground or properly compacted fill that comprises a component of a building's foundation system.

Lowest floor means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, used solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage, in an area other than a basement, is not considered a building's lowest floor, *provided* that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the non-elevation provisions of this code.

Manufactured home means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term manufactured home does not include a "recreational vehicle."

Manufactured home park or subdivision means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

Map Panel Number is the four-digit number followed by a letter suffix assigned by FEMA on a flood map. The first four digits represent the map panel, and the letter suffix represents the number of times the map panel has been revised.

Map Amendment means a change to an effective NFIP map that results in the exclusion from the SFHA or an individual structure or a legally described parcel of land that has been inadvertently included in the SFHA (i.e., no alterations of topography have occurred since the date of the first NFIP map that showed the structure or parcel to be within the SFHA).

Market value means the building value, excluding the land (as agreed between a willing buyer and seller), as established by what the local real estate market will bear. Market value can be established by independent certified appraisal, replacement cost depreciated by age of building (Actual Cash Value) or adjusted assessed values.

Mean Sea Level means the average height of the sea for all stages of the tide. It is used as a reference for establishing various elevations within the floodplain. For purposes of this ordinance, the term is synonymous with National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

Mitigation means sustained actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects. The purpose of mitigation is twofold: to protect people and structures, and to minimize the costs of disaster response and recovery.

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is the federal program that makes flood insurance available to owners of property in participating communities nationwide through the cooperative efforts of the Federal Government and the private insurance industry.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) as corrected in 1929 is a vertical control used as a reference for establishing varying elevations within the floodplain.

New Construction means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of a floodplain management regulation adopted by a community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

New manufactured home park or subdivision means a manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of floodplain regulations adopted by a community.

Non-Residential means, but is not limited to; small business concerns, churches, schools, farm buildings (including grain bins and silos), poolhouses, clubhouses, recreational buildings, mercantile structures, agricultural and industrial structures, warehouses, and hotels or motels with normal room rentals for less than 6 months duration.

Obstruction includes, but is not limited to, any dam, wall, wharf, embankment, levee, dike, pile, abutment, protection, excavation, channelization, bridge, conduit, culvert, building, wire, fence, rock, gravel, refuse, fill, structure, vegetation or other material in, along, across or projecting into any watercourse which may alter, impede, retard or change the direction and/or velocity of the flow of water, or due to its location, its propensity to snare or collect debris carried by the flow of water, or its likelihood of being carried downstream.

One-Hundred Year Flood (100-Year Flood) is the flood that has a 1-percent or greater chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. Any flood zone that begins with the letter A or V is subject to the 100-year flood. Over the life of a 30-year loan, there is a 26-percent chance of experiencing such a flood with the SFHA.

Participating Community is any community that voluntarily elects to participate in the NFIP by adopting and enforcing floodplain management regulations that are consistent with the standards of the NFIP.

Post-FIRM Construction means construction or substantial improvement that started on or after the effective date of the initial FIRM of the community or after December 31, 1974, whichever is later.

Pre-FIRM Construction means construction or substantial improvement, which started on or before December 31, 1974, or before the effective date of the initial FIRM of the community, whichever is later.

Probation a means of formally notifying participating communities of violations and deficiencies in the administration and enforcement of the local floodplain management regulations.

Public safety and nuisance, anything which is injurious to safety or health of an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, or unlawfully obstructs the free passage or use, in the customary manner, of any navigable lake, or river, bay, stream, canal, or basin.

Recreational vehicle means a vehicle that is:

- (1) Built on a single chassis;

- (2) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection;
- (3) Designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and,
- (4) Designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

Regular Program means the phase of the community's participation in the NFIP where more comprehensive floodplain management requirements are imposed and higher amounts of insurance are available based upon risk zones and elevations determined in a FIS.

Regulatory floodway means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

Repair means the reconstruction or renewal of any part of an existing building.

Repetitive Loss means flood-related damages sustained by a structure on two separate occasions during a 10-year period for which the cost of repairs at the time of each such flood event, equals or exceeds twenty-five percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

Section 1316 is that section of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended, which states that no new flood insurance coverage shall be provided for any property that the Administrator finds has been declared by a duly constituted state or local zoning authority or other authorized public body to be in violation of state or local laws, regulations, or ordinances that are intended to discourage or otherwise restrict land development or occupancy in flood-prone areas.

Significant hazard dam means a dam assigned the significant hazard potential classification where failure may cause damage to main roads, minor railroads, or cause interruption of use, or service of relatively important public utilities.

Special flood hazard area (SFHA) means that portion of the floodplain subject to inundation by the base flood and/or flood-related erosion hazards as shown on a FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AE, A1 – A30, AH, AO, AR, V, VE, or V1-V30.

Start of construction (for other than new construction or substantial improvements under the Coastal Barrier Resources Act P. L. 97-348), includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, or improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means the first placement of permanent construction of a building (including a manufactured home) on a site, such as the pouring of slabs or footings, installation of piles, construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation or placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include

the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main building. For substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

Structure means all walled and roofed buildings, including gas or liquid storage tanks and manufactured homes that are principally above ground.

Subdivision means any division, for the purposes of sale, lease, or development, either on the installment plan or upon any and all other plans, terms and conditions, of any tract or parcel of land into two (2) or more lots or parcels.

Subrogation means an action brought by FEMA when flood damages have occurred, flood insurance has been paid, and all or part of the damage can be attributed to acts or omissions by a community or other third party.

Substantial Damage means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred. The term includes Repetitive Loss buildings (see definition).

For the purposes of this definition, "repair" is considered to occur when the first repair or reconstruction of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences.

The term does not apply to:

- (1) Any project for improvement of a building required to comply with existing health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the Code Enforcement Official and which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions, or
- (2) Any alteration of a "historic structure" provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure", or
- (3) Any improvement to a building.

Substantial Improvement means any combination of reconstruction, alteration, or improvement to a building, taking place during the life of the building, in which the cumulative percentage of improvement equals or exceeds fifty percent of the current market value of the building. For the purposes of this definition, an improvement occurs when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. This term includes structures, which have incurred "repetitive loss" or "substantial damage", regardless of the actual repair work done.

The term does not apply to:

- (1) any project for improvement of a building required to comply with existing health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been identified by the

Code Enforcement Official and which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions, or

(2) Any alteration of a "historic structure" provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure's continued designation as a "historic structure." or

(3) Any building that has been damaged from any source or is categorized as repetitive loss.

Substantially improved existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions is where the repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation or improvement of the streets, utilities and pads equals or exceeds 50 percent of the value of the streets, utilities and pads before the repair, reconstruction or improvement commenced.

Suspension means the removal of a participating community from the NFIP because the community has not enacted and/or enforced the proper floodplain management regulations required for participation in the NFIP.

Variance is a grant of relief from the requirements of this ordinance, which permits construction in a manner otherwise prohibited by this ordinance where specific enforcement would result in unnecessary hardship.

Violation means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this ordinance. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in this ordinance is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Watercourse means a lake, river, creek, stream, wash, channel or other topographic feature on or over which waters flow at least periodically. Watercourse includes specifically designated areas in which substantial flood damage may occur.

Water surface elevation means the height, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, (or other datum, where specified) of floods of various magnitudes and frequencies in the floodplains of coastal or riverine areas.

X zone means the area where the flood hazard is less than that in the SFHA. Shaded X zones shown on recent FIRMs (B zones on older FIRMs) designate areas subject to inundation by the flood with a 0.2-percent annual probability of being equaled or exceeded (the 500-year flood). Unshaded X zones (C zones on older FIRMS) designate areas where the annual exceedance probability of flooding is less than 0.2 percent.

Zone means a geographical area shown on a Flood Hazard Boundary Map or a Flood Insurance Rate Map that reflects the severity or type of flooding in the area.

6.3 General Provisions.

6.3.1 Lands To Which This Ordinance Applies. This ordinance shall apply to all areas of special flood hazard (SFHA within the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors of the PEARL RIVER VALLEY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.

6.3.2 Basis For Establishing The Areas Of Special Flood Hazard. The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the Flood Insurance Rate Map (multiple panels) numbers 25, 50, 55, 60, 65 and 70 dated January 1, 1996 and March 2, 1993 respectively, and other supporting data are adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this ordinance. The Flood Insurance Study and / or maps are on file at the office of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District, Permit Department.

6.3.3 Establishment Of Floodplain Development Permit. A development permit shall be required in conformance with the provision of this ordinance prior to the commencement of any development activities in the areas of special flood hazard.

6.3.4 Compliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be located, extended, converted or structurally altered without full compliance with the terms of this ordinance and other applicable regulations.

6.3.5 Abrogation And Greater Restrictions. This ordinance is not intended to repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. However, where this ordinance and another conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

6.3.6 Interpretation. In the interpretation and application of this ordinance all provisions shall be:

- (a) Considered as minimum requirements;
- (b) Liberally construed in favor of the governing body, and;
- (c) Deemed neither to limit nor repeal any other powers granted under state statutes.

6.3.7 Warning And Disclaimer Of Liability. The degree of flood protection required by this ordinance is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering consideration. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions.

Flood heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This ordinance does not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or uses permitted within such areas will be free from flooding or flood damages. This ordinance shall not create liability on the part of {governing body} of {county or municipality} or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this ordinance or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

6.3.8 Penalties Violation. Violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of its requirements, including violation of conditions and safeguards established in connection with grants of variance or special exceptions, shall constitute a misdemeanor. Any person who violates this ordinance or fails to comply with any of its requirements shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than **\$1,000.00** or imprisoned for not more than **15** days, or both, and in addition, shall pay all costs and expenses involved in the case. Each day such violation continues shall be considered a separate offense. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the Floodplain Administrator from taking such other lawful actions as is necessary to prevent or remedy any violation.

6.4 Administration.

6.4.1 Designation Of Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Administrator. The Board of Directors of the PEARL RIVER VALLEY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT hereby appoints the Building Official or, in his absence, the General Manager, to administer and implement the provisions of this ordinance and is herein referred to as the Floodplain Administrator and/or the administrator.

6.4.2 Permit Procedures. Application for a Development Permit shall be made to the Floodplain Administrator on forms furnished by him or her prior to any development activities, and may include, but not be limited to, the following plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevations of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, earthen fill, storage of materials or equipment, drainage facilities, and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:

(a) Application Stage.

(i) Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the proposed lowest floor (including basement) of all buildings;

(ii) Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any non-residential building will be flood-proofed;

(iii) Certificate from a registered professional engineer or architect that the non-residential flood-proofed building will meet the floodproofing criteria in SECTION 6.5.2(b) and SECTION 6.5.4(b);

(iv) Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as result of proposed development, and;

(b) Construction Stage.

Upon placement of the lowest floor, or flood-proofing by whatever construction means, it shall be the duty of the permit holder to submit to the Floodplain Administrator a certification of the NGVD elevation of the lowest floor or floodproofed elevation, as built, in relation to mean sea level. Said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a registered land surveyor or professional engineer and certified by same. When floodproofing is utilized for

a particular building said certification shall be prepared by or under the direct supervision of a professional engineer or architect and certified by same.

Any work undertaken prior to submission of the certification shall be at the permit holder' risk. (The Floodplain Administrator shall review the lowest floor & floodproofing elevation survey data submitted.) The permit holder immediately and prior to further progressive work being permitted to proceed shall correct deficiencies detected by such review. Failure to submit the survey or failure to make said corrections required hereby, shall be cause to issue a stop-work order for the project.

6.4.3 Powers, Duties And Responsibilities Of The Floodplain Administrator.

The Floodplain Administrator and/or staff is hereby authorized and directed to enforce the provisions of this ordinance. The administrator is further authorized to render interpretations of this ordinance, which are consistent with its spirit and purpose.

Right of Entry

- (1) Whenever necessary to make an inspection to enforce any of the provisions of this ordinance, or whenever the administrator has reasonable cause to believe that there exists in any building or upon any premises any condition or ordinance violation which makes such building, structure or premises unsafe, dangerous or hazardous, the administrator may enter such building, structure or premises at all reasonable times to inspect the same or perform any duty imposed upon the administrator by this ordinance.
- (2) If such building or premises are occupied, he shall first present proper credentials and request entry. If such building, structure, or premises are unoccupied, he shall first make a reasonable effort to locate the owner or other persons having charge or control of such request entry.
- (3) If entry is refused, the administrator shall have recourse to every remedy provided by law to secure entry.
- (4) When the administrator shall have first obtained a proper inspection warrant or other remedy provided by law to secure entry, no owner or occupant or any other persons having charge, care or control of any building, structure, or premises shall fail or neglect, after proper request is made as herein provided, to promptly permit entry therein by the administrator for the purpose of inspection and examination pursuant to this ordinance.

Stop Work Orders

- (1) Upon notice from the administrator, work on any building, structure or premises that is being done contrary to the provisions of this ordinance shall immediately cease. Such notice shall be in writing and shall be given to the owner of the property, or to his agent, or to the person doing the work, and shall state the conditions under which work may be resumed.

Revocation of Permits

- (1) The administrator may revoke a permit or approval, issued under the provisions of this ordinance, in case there has been any false statement or misrepresentation as to the material fact in the application or plans on which the permit or approval was based.
- (2) The administrator may revoke a permit upon determination by the administrator that the construction, erection, alteration, repair, moving, demolition, installation, or replacement of the structure for which the permit was issued is in violation of, or not in conformity with, the provisions of this ordinance.

Duties of the administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) Review all development permits to assure that the permit requirements of this ordinance have been satisfied.
- (2) Advise permittee that additional federal or state permits may be required, and if specific federal or state permit requirements are known, require that copies of such permits be provided and maintained on file with the development permit.
- (3) Notify adjacent communities, the State NFIP Coordinator, and other federal and/or state agencies with statutory or regulatory authority prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse.
- (4) Assure that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished.
- (5) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor (including basement) of all new or substantially improved buildings, in accordance with SECTION 6.4.2(b).
- (6) Verify and record the actual elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which the new or substantially improved buildings have been floodproofed, in accordance with SECTION 6.4.2(b).
- (7) Review certified plans and specifications for compliance.
- (8) Where interpretation is needed as to the exact location of boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard (for example, where there appears to be a conflict between a mapped boundary and actual field conditions) the Floodplain Administrator shall make the necessary interpretation. The person contesting the location of the boundary shall be given a reasonable opportunity to appeal the interpretation as provided in this SECTION.
- (9) When base flood elevation data or floodway data have not been provided in accordance with SECTION 6.3.2, then the Floodplain Administrator shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data

available from a federal, state or other source, in order to administer the provisions of SECTION 6.5.

- (10) Provide information, testimony, or other evidence, as needed during variance request hearings.
- (11) When damage occurs to a building or buildings, the following actions shall be conducted:
 - a. Determine whether damaged structures are located within the Special Flood Hazard Area;
 - b. Conduct damage assessments for those damaged structures located in the SFHA; and
 - c. Make a reasonable attempt to notify owner(s) of damaged structure(s) of the requirement to obtain a building permit / floodplain development permit prior to repair, rehabilitation, or reconstruction.

6.5 **Provisions For Flood Hazard Reduction.**

6.5.1 General Standards. In all areas of special flood hazard the following provisions are required:

(a) New construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure;

(b) Manufactured homes shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement. Methods of anchoring may include, but are not limited to, use of over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors. This standard shall be in addition to and consistent with applicable state requirements for resisting wind forces;

(c) New construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage;

(d) New construction or substantial improvements shall be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage;

(e) Electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, air conditioning equipment and other service facilities shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding, such facilities shall be located a minimum of One Foot above the Base Flood Elevation;

(f) New and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the system;

(g) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters;

(h) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located and constructed to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding;

(i) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance shall meet the requirements of "new construction" as contained in this ordinance; and,

(j) Any alteration, repair, reconstruction or improvements to a building that is not in compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, shall be undertaken only if said non-conformity is not furthered, extended, or replaced.

(k) New construction and substantial improvement of any building shall have the lowest floor (including basement) at least one foot above the centerline of the designated street, unless the topography of the property does not allow for strict adherence as determined by the Floodplain Administrator.

(l) New construction and substantial improvements built on fill shall be constructed on the properly designed and compacted fill that extends beyond the building walls before dropping below the base flood elevation, and shall have appropriate protection from erosion and scour.

6.5.2 Specific Standards. In all areas of special flood hazard where base flood elevation data have been provided, as set forth in SECTION 6.3.2, the following provisions are required:

(a) Residential Construction. New construction or substantial improvement of any residential building (or manufactured home) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated no lower than One foot above the base flood elevation. Should solid foundation perimeter walls be used to elevate a structure, openings sufficient to facilitate the unimpeded movements of floodwaters shall be provided in accordance with standards of SECTION 6.5.2(c).

(b) Non-Residential Construction. New construction or substantial improvement of any commercial, industrial, or non-residential building (or manufactured home) shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to no lower than One foot above the level of the base flood elevation. Buildings located in all A-Zones may be flood-proofed in lieu of being elevated provided that all areas of the building below the BFE (plus any community free board) elevation are water tight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water, and use structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and the effect of buoyancy. A registered professional engineer or architect shall certify that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certification shall be provided to the official as set forth in SECTION 6.4.3(9).

(c) Elevated Buildings. New construction or substantial improvements of elevated buildings that include fully enclosed areas formed by foundation and other exterior walls below the base flood elevations shall be designed to preclude finished living space and designed to allow for the entry and exit of floodwaters to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls.

(i) Designs for complying with this requirement must either be certified by a professional engineer or architect or meet the following minimum criteria:

(1) Provide a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding;

(2) The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above foundation interior grade (which must be equal to in elevation or higher than the exterior foundation grade);

(3) Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided they permit the automatic flow of floodwaters in both directions;

(4) Limited to less than 300 square feet; and,

(5) Limited in use to parking, storage and building access.

(ii) Access to the enclosed area shall be minimum necessary to allow for parking of vehicles (garage door) or limited storage of maintenance equipment used in connection with the premises (standard exterior door) or entry to the living area (stairway or elevator); and

(iii) The interior portion of such enclosed area shall not be partitioned or finished into separate rooms.

(d) Detached storage buildings, shed, or other like accessory improvements, excluding detached garages, carports, and boat houses used primarily for parking and storage of vehicles, will be allowed up to no more than 100 square feet of unfinished, non-partitioned and enclosed storage space. Such storage space shall not be used for human habitation and shall be limited to storage of items that can withstand exposure to the elements and have low flood damage potential. The storage space shall be constructed of flood resistant or breakaway materials, and equipment and service utilities, such as electrical outlets, shall be limited to essential lighting and other incidental uses, and must be elevated or floodproofed. Openings to preclude hydrostatic loading and allow ventilation as provided in Section B. 3. shall also be required. These accessory structures shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters.

(e) Accessory improvements and other apparent structures shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation that may result in damage to other structures.

(f) Standards for Manufactured Homes and Recreational Vehicles.

(i) All manufactured homes placed, or substantially improved, on individual lots or parcels, in existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions, in expansions to existing manufactured home parks or subdivisions, in new manufactured home parks or subdivisions or in substantially improved manufactured home parks or subdivisions, must meet all the requirements for new construction, including elevation and anchoring.

Manufactured homes must be:

- (1) Elevated on a permanent foundation, and
- (2) Have its lowest frame member elevated no lower than one foot above the level of the base flood elevation, and
- (3) Be securely anchored to an adequately anchored foundation system to resist flotation, collapse and lateral movement.

(ii) All recreational vehicles placed on sites must either:

- (1) Be on site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, or
- (2) Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
- (3) Must meet all the requirements for new construction, including anchoring and elevation requirements of SECTION 6.6.

A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is licensed and insured in accordance with the State of Mississippi motor vehicle regulations, is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect type utilities and security devices and has no permanently attached additions. All recreational vehicles, which are not self-propelled, must comply with FEMA Technical Bulletin "Guidelines for the Placement of Temporary Structures in Special Flood Hazard Areas."

(iii) All above ground gas or liquid storage tanks shall be anchored to prevent flotation or lateral movement.

(g) Floodways. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in SECTION 6.3.2, are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of flood waters which carry debris, potential projectiles and has erosion potential, the following provisions shall apply:

(i) Prohibit encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other developments unless certification (with supporting technical data) by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during occurrence of the base flood discharge;

(ii) If SECTION 6.5.2(f)(i) is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of SECTION 6.5.

(iii) Prohibit the placement of manufactured homes (mobile homes), except in an existing manufactured homes (mobile homes) park or subdivision. A replacement manufactured home may be placed on a lot in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision provided the anchoring standards and the elevation standards of SECTION 6.6 and the encroachment standards of SECTION 6.5.2(g)(i) are met.

6.5.3 Reserved For Future Use.

6.5.4 Standards For Shallow Flooding Zones. Located within the areas of special flood hazard established in SECTION 6.3.2, are areas designated as shallow flooding areas. These areas have flood hazards associated with base flood depths of one to three feet (1 – 3’), where a clearly defined channel does not exist and the water path of flooding is unpredictable and indeterminate; therefore, the following provisions apply:

(a) All new construction and substantial improvements of residential structures shall:

(i) Have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above either the base flood elevation or in Zone AO the flood depth specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, above the highest adjacent grade. In Zone AO, if no flood depth is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated no less than two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade with an additional freeboard of at least 1 foot.

(b) All new construction and substantial improvements of non-residential structures shall:

(i) Have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above either the base flood elevation or in Zone AO the flood depth specified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map, above the highest adjacent grade. In Zone AO, if no flood depth is specified, the lowest floor, including basement, shall be elevated no less than two (2) feet above the highest adjacent grade with an additional freeboard of at least 1 foot.)

(ii) Together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be completely floodproofed either to the base flood elevation or above or, in Zone AO, to or above the specified flood depth plus a minimum of one foot so that any space below that level is watertight with walls substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. Certification is required as stated in SECTION 6.5.2(b).

6.5.5 Reserved For Future Use.

6.5.6 Standards For Subdivision Proposals.

(a) All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage;

(b) All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage;

(c) All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards, and;

(d) Base flood elevation data shall be provided for all new subdivision proposals and other proposed development (including manufactured home parks and subdivisions), which is greater than five lots or five acres, whichever is the lesser.

(e) Where only a small portion of the subdivision lot or lots is in a designated Zone A Special Flood Hazard Area inundated by 100-year flood with no base flood elevations determined and there is sufficient ground slope on the site to avoid possible flooding of structures in Zone X areas determined to be outside 500 year floodplain, the Floodplain Administrator may waive the requirement for a study to determine the base flood elevations.

(f) In order for the Floodplain Administrator to consider waiving the requirement of Section E (4) the applicant must provide an accurate topographic data and map for the lot or lots in question certified by a licensed land surveyor and/or professional civil engineer indicating sufficient detail to allow a thorough review by the Floodplain Administrator.

(g) Each proposed parcel must have a designated buildable pad or site above the 100-year flood plain. The distance of the buildable pad or site above the 100- year flood plain shall depend on the slope of the ground and in accordance with the following table:

Distance in feet from Zone A 100 year floodplain	Minimum Slope from Zone A – 100 year flood plan to ground level at pad
20	5%
30	3.33%
40	2.50%
50	2.0%
60	1.67%
70	1.43%
80	1.25%
90	1.11%
100	1.0%

Residential or non-residential structures lowest floor elevation also must be elevated 1.5 feet above the ground level on the buildable pad or site.

(h) If a waiver is granted for Section E (4) the subdivider/applicant must comply with the following:

(i) File restrictive covenants on the lot or lots prohibiting construction within the designated special flood hazard area inundated by the 100-year flood and requirement for elevated lowest floor elevation.

(ii) Place a statement on the face of the plat prohibiting construction in the designated area of special flood hazard inundated by the 100-year flood.

(i) Notice must be sent to the State NFIP Coordinator indicating that a waiver has been granted for Section E (4) providing written details of the waiver for any waiver granted by the Floodplain Administrator.

6.5.7 Reserved For Future Use.

6.5.8 Critical Facilities. Construction of new or substantially improved critical facilities shall be, to the extent possible, located outside the limits of the special flood hazard area (SFHA) (100-year floodplain). Construction of new critical facilities shall be permissible within the SFHA if no feasible alternative site is available. Critical facilities constructed within the SFHA shall have the lowest floor elevated three feet (approximate 500-year floodplain) or more above the level of the base flood elevation at the site. Floodproofing and sealing measures must be taken to ensure that toxic substances will not be displaced by or released into floodwaters. Access routes elevated to or above the level of the base flood elevation shall be provided to all critical facilities to the extent possible.

6.6 Variance Procedures.

6.6.1 Designation Of Variance And Appeals Board. The Board of Directors of the PEARL RIVER VALLEY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from requirements of this ordinance.

6.6.2 Duties Of Variance And Appeals Board. The board shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged an error in any requirement, decision, or determination is made by the Floodplain Administrator in the enforcement or administration of this ordinance. Any person aggrieved by the decision of the board may appeal such decision to a court of competent jurisdiction within the county in which the affected property is located.

6.6.3 Variance Procedures. In passing upon such applications, the Board of Directors shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards specified in other sections of this ordinance, and:

(a) The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;

(b) The danger of life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;

(c) The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;

(d) The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

(e) The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;

(f) The availability of alternative locations for the proposed use which are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;

(g) The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;

(h) The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;

(i) The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

(j) The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment of transport of the flood waters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site; and

(k) The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems, and streets and bridges.

(l) Upon consideration of factors listed above, and the purpose of this ordinance, the Board of Directors may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this ordinance.

(m) Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

6.6.4 Conditions For Variances.

(a) Variances shall only be issued when there is:

(i) A showing of good and sufficient cause;

(ii) A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship; and,

(iii) A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public expense, create nuisance, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

(b) Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief; and in the

instance of an "historic structure," a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary so as not to destroy the historic character and design of the building.

(c) Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice specifying the difference between the base flood elevation and the elevation to which the lowest floor is to be built and stating that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced lowest floor elevation. (See SECTION 6.6.5.)

(d) The Floodplain Administrator shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency or Mississippi Emergency Management Agency upon request. (See SECTION 6.6.5.)

6.6.5 Variance Notification. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice over the signature of a community official that:

(a) The issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood elevation will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of insurance coverage; and

(b) Such construction below the base flood level increases risks to life and property. A copy of the notice shall be recorded by the Floodplain Administrator in the Office of the Chancery Clerk and shall be recorded in a manner so that it appears in the chain of title of the affected parcel of land.

The Floodplain Administrator will maintain a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance, and report such variances issued in the community's biennial report submission to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

6.6.6 Historic Structures. Variances may be issued for the repair or rehabilitation of "historic structures" upon a determination that the proposed repair or rehabilitation will not preclude the structure's continued designation as an "historic structure" and the variance is the minimum to preserve the historic character and design of the structure.

6.6.7 Special Conditions. Upon consideration of the factors listed in SECTION 6.6, and the purposes of this ordinance, the Board of Directors may attach such conditions to the granting of variances, as it deems necessary to further the purposes of this ordinance.

6.6.8 Floodway. Variances shall not be issued by a community within any designated regulatory floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

6.7 Severability. If any section, clause, sentence, or phrase of the Ordinance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, then said holding shall in no way effect the validity of the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

ARTICLE 7.

A REGULATION CONTROLLING THE SIZE, LOCATION, CHARACTER, APPEARANCE AND OTHER PERTINENT FEATURES OF ALL EXTERIOR SIGNS

7.1 Introduction and Definitions.

7.1.1 Introduction. The following shall be known and cited as the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District Sign Regulations.

7.1.2 Definitions.

Abandoned Sign: A sign which no longer advertises a bona fide business, lessor, on the premises where such sign is displayed.

Animated Sign: Any sign which includes action or motion. For purposes of these Regulations, this term does not refer to flashing or changing, which is separately defined.

Background Area: The entire area of a sign on which copy could be placed, not including permanent building surface.

Bench Sign: An advertising message on any portion of a bus stop or other bench.

Billboard: An outdoor advertising sign structure which advertises goods, products or services.

Board: Board of Directors of Pearl River Valley Water Supply District.

Building Face or Wall: All window and wall area of a building in one plane or elevation.

Canopy Sign: A sign mounted on and supported by a canopy, or found on the side of, below the roof line, or hanging beneath the canopy, but in all cases mounted perpendicular to the building or primary direction of pedestrian travel.

Changeable Copy Sign (Manual): A sign on which copy is changed manually in the field, i.e., reader boards with changeable letters or changeable pictorial panels.

Changing Sign (Automatic): A sign such as an electronically or electrically controlled message center or reader board, where different copy changes are shown on the same lamp bank. No mechanical means.

Copy: The wording or graphics on a sign surface.

District: Pearl River Valley Water Supply District.

Double Faced Sign: Sign with more than one face. If the angle formed between the backs of the signs is more than 90 degrees it shall constitute one sign for determination of sign area or size.

Erected: This term shall mean attached, altered, built, constructed, reconstructed, enlarged or moved.

Face of Sign: The entire area of sign on which copy could be placed. The area of a sign which is visible from one direction as projected on a plane.

Flashing Sign: Any sign which contains an intermittent or flashing light source, or which includes the illusion of intermittent or flashing light by means of animation, or an externally mounted intermittent light source.

Ground Level: Average elevation of the ground within a radius of 20 feet from center point of the sign.

Ground Mounted Signs: A sign erected on a free-standing frame, mast or pole, and not attached to any building.

Height of Sign: The vertical distance measured from the surrounding grade to the highest point of the sign.

Illegal Sign: A sign which contravenes this Ordinance, or a non-conforming sign for which a permit required under a previous Ordinance was not obtained.

Interior Property Line: Property lines other than those forming a dedicated public right-of-way.

Interior Sign: Signs inside a building. If the signs are legible from the street right-of-way, these signs shall be considered a regulated signs and subject to this Ordinance.

Logo: Any pictorial or graphic representation that may be presented by itself or with verbiage to identify a business. Where used will be considered as a sign or part of a sign.

Lot of Record: A lot is part of a subdivision, the map of which has been recorded in the office of the Chancery Clerk of the appropriate county.

Marquee Sign: A wall sign mounted on a permanent roof like projection over the entry to an establishment.

Multi-tenant Sign: Ground mounted sign with name of building or development at top and name of businesses or tenants below.

Non-Conforming Sign: A sign existing prior to enactment of this Ordinance which does not meet all requirements of this Ordinance. If a permit is obtained this will be a legal non-conforming sign.

Non-Regulated Sign: Signs not visible from a street right-of-way.

Off Premises Sign: A sign which advertises an activity, business, product or service not conducted on the premises on which the sign is located.

Outdoor Advertising: See "Billboard"

Owner: A person recorded as such on official records and including duly authorized agent, a purchaser, devisee, fiduciary representative; any person having a vested or contingent interest in the property in question, lessee or tenant. If the owner of the sign cannot be determined to be separate from the lessee of the land from the District, then the current lessee of record shall be the "land owner" for purposes of this Ordinance.

Premises: An area of land with its appurtenances and buildings which, because of its unity of use, may be regarded as the smallest conveyable unit of real estate.

Right-of-way (R.O.W.): Shall be the proposed right-of-way indicated on the official District Development Standards and Guidelines of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District.

Roof Line: The lowest edge of the main roof.

Seasonal or Special Occasion Temporary Sign: A sign which is not permanent and is limited to a specific activity or in the celebration of holidays or other special events.

Setback: The minimum horizontal distance between the property line and any part of the sign. On dedicated streets the setback is measured from the right-of-way line, or proposed right-of-way line for streets on the approved District Development Standards and Guidelines of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District.

Sign Enforcement Official: The authority or officer designated by the General Manager charged with the administration and enforcement of the Code, or his duly authorized representative.

Sign Review Committee (SRC): The Shoreline Development Committee or its successor shall be the designated committee to approve matters pertaining to the Sign Ordinance aesthetics and appeals of decisions of the Sign Enforcement Official.

Sign: Any identification, description, illustration, mural, painting, decal or other device illuminated or non-illuminated which is visible from any public place or right of way, which directs attention to a product, service, place, activity, person, institution, business, or solicitation, including any permanently installed or situation merchandise.

The term "Sign" shall further mean and include every device, frame, letter, figure, character, mark, point design, picture, trademark, or reading matter which is used or intended to be used to attract attention or convey information when the same is placed out of doors in view of a public place or right of way. The term "Sign" shall also include any sign that shall be painted, printed, or otherwise affixed to or placed on the wall or roof of any building, fence or other structure.

The term "Sign" shall not include decorative devices or emblems which may be displayed at residential doors, windows, or main boxes. Also not included are yard or building decorations associated with legal holidays or political campaigns, provided no business logo, name or advertising message is displayed.

Sign Structure: Any structure which supports, has supported or is capable of supporting a sign, including decorative cover.

Size: Determination of the measured area of a sign including the mounting surface where it can be determined. In the case of lettering on a wall, size shall be determined by the measured area of the letters and the space between letters.

Street: A public thoroughfare which affords the principal means of access to abutting property.

Street Banner: A temporary sign composed of light-weight material either enclosed or not enclosed in a rigid frame.

Temporary Sign: A sign which is allowed in addition to permanent sign for a specific period of time. Permanent and temporary do not refer to method of attachment for purpose of this Ordinance.

Traffic Directional Sign: Any sign which aids the flow of traffic.

Use: The purpose for which a building, lot, sign or other structure is arranged, intended, designed, occupied or maintained.

Visibility Triangles: A triangular shaped portion of land established at street intersections or driveways in which nothing is erected, placed, planted or allowed to grow in such a manner as to limit or obstruct the sight distance of motorist entering or leaving the intersection or driveway.

Wall Sign: A sign at the wall of a building with the face parallel to and within 12 inches of the plane or building wall.

7.2 **Permits and Fees.**

7.2.1 Permits.

(a) All permanent signs regulated under this Ordinance shall require a permit. All signs permitted under this Ordinance shall be subject to the approval of the Sign Review Committee, except for certain temporary signs in single family districts.

(b) All temporary signs requiring a permit may be approved and granted by the Sign Enforcement Official for a period of time as specified by the applicable section of this Ordinance. Any request for extensions over the specified allowed time must be approved by the Sign Review Committee. All temporary signs shall be limited to a maximum period of six (6) months.

(c) Permits for all existing regulated signs must be obtained within one year of the effective date of this Ordinance or must be removed within one year if no permit is obtained. See Section 7.6 for regulation concerning Non-Conforming Signs.

(d) No sign shall be erected, altered, or relocated without a permit, except as otherwise provided herein. Electrical permits as required shall be obtained at the same time as the sign permit.

7.2.2 Applications. Applications shall be filed with the District on forms provided by the District. The permit application shall contain the location of the sign structure, sign type requested, the name and address of the sign owner and of the sign erector, drawings showing the design, location, materials, finishes of the sign and such other pertinent information as the Sign Review Committee may require to insure compliance with the Ordinances and requirements of the District. The District will maintain a record of all applications and permits. A separate application form shall be submitted for each sign to be erected.

7.2.3 Fee Establishment.

(a) Fees for sign permits shall be as fixed by the Board.

(b) Fees:

(i) Permanent signs -

(1) Each owner shall pay only one permit fee per property, but shall submit separate applications for each sign to be erected.

(2) Commercial retail centers (shopping center, malls, offices, complexes, etc.) shall be required to submit a fee and applications for the overall development and for each tenant within the property who desires to erect a sign.

(3) An application fee is hereby established to be \$20.00, which fee shall cover the submission of applications for a period of one year from the date of the payment.

- (ii) Temporary signs - No fee required.

7.2.4 Nullification. A sign permit shall become null and void if (1) the work for which the permit was issued has not been completed within a period of six (6) months after the date of the permit; (2) the sign varies in any respect from the approved design or location. A new application with fee is required in the event of any nullification.

7.2.5 Permit Exception.

(a) Federal, State, County or City regulatory signs. Traffic control signs placed in conformance with manual uniform traffic control devices (MUTCP).

(b) Utility company standard markers, or warning signs denoting utilities will not require a permit.

(c) The following operations shall not be considered creating a sign and, therefore, shall not require a sign permit:

(i) Maintenance: repainting, cleaning and other normal maintenance to prolong the life of the sign as originally approved.

(d) Decals, numerals, names, addresses, hours, credit information, etc., attached to doors or windows and all of which occupy a total area of one (1) square foot or less are excluded from this Ordinance.

7.3 **Requirements for Permanent Signs.**

7.3.1 General.

(a) Permissible Signs: Only permanently located signs as described herein and as may be described under Temporary Signs will be permitted in the District, except for public signs, County, State and Federal regulatory signs.

(b) Existing Signs: Permanent signs which were lawful before the effective date of this Ordinance but which now would not be permitted under the terms of this Ordinance must conform to Section 7.6.

(c) Construction: All signs shall conform with the pertinent requirements of the current Standard Building Code and current National Electrical Code.

(d) General Provisions: There shall be provided a minimum unobstructed view across the visibility triangle formed by joining points measured 30 feet distant along the property line from the intersection of two streets or the intersection of the street and commercial drive and a minimum of 20 feet for subdivision and multifamily signs. A greater setback may be required when necessary to achieve proper sight distance. Within the area of the visibility triangle there shall be no sight-obscuring or partly obscuring wall, fence, sign or foliage higher than 30 inches above curb grade or in case of trees, foliage lower than 6 feet. Vertical

measurement shall be made at the top of the curb on the street or alley adjacent to the nearest street of the triangle or if no curb exists, from the edge of the nearest traveled way.

(e) Landscaping: The base of all ground signs shall be fully landscaped with plants and/or shrubbery in all directions not less than the dimensional width of the sign.

7.3.2 Single Family Residential and Applicable PUD Areas.

(a) General: This section of the Ordinance shall apply to Single Family Residential and PUD areas.

(b) Allowable Signs:

(i) Subdivision Identification Sign - Two subdivision identification signs shall be allowed at each major entrance.

(ii) Temporary Signs - See Section 4.

(iii) Church, Public or Semi-Public Building and Public Park identification signs.

(c) Size:

(i) Subdivision Identification Sign - The area of one face of the sign portion of the subdivision entrance identification shall not exceed twenty-five (25) square feet. In no case shall total sign area exceed fifty (50) square feet regardless of the number of faces.

(ii) Temporary Signs - Section 7.4.

(iii) Church, Public or Semi-Public Building or Park Signs -

(i) On-premises signs - at the location of said facility, shall be as permitted under Subdivision Identification Signs above.

(ii) Off-premises signs - shall not exceed four (4) square feet per face of sign, with two (2) faces back to back maximum.

(d) Location:

(i) Subdivision Identification Sign - shall be set back a minimum of twenty (20) feet from the face of the curb or edge of the pavement of any arterial street. See Section 7.3.1 for sight distance regulation and landscaping.

(ii) Temporary Signs - Section 7.4.

(iii) Church, Public or Semi-Public Building or Park Signs - See Section 7.3.1 for sight distance regulation and landscaping.

7.3.3 Multi-Family Residential and Applicable PUD Areas.

(a) General: This section of the Ordinance shall apply developments designated as Multi-Family Residential or applicable PUD areas.

(b) Allowable Signs:

(i) A wall sign face mounted on building wall provided said wall contains the main entrance and store front of the business or occupant and faces a public street. The following wall signs may also be allowed.

(i) Sign on other wall of occupant in lieu of or in combination with sign on wall containing a main exterior entrance.

(ii) More than one sign when there is more than one entrance.

(ii) Ground Mounted Identification Sign - One ground mounted sign shall be allowed per project, except where the project fronts on two or more major or collector streets. A ground mounted sign shall be allowed for each street frontage provided the project has a traffic entrance on the frontage. Each sign shall be landscaped with shrubs, ground cover or seasonal plants.

(iii) Traffic Directional Signs.

(iv) Temporary Signs.

(v) Changeable Copy Signs - as approved by the Sign Review Commission for schools and churches only. Changeable copy must be enclosed and secured against vandalism.

(c) Size:

(i) Wall Sign - same as Ground Mounted Identification Sign.

(ii) Ground Mounted Identification Sign - in lieu of or in combination with Wall Signs - The sign area of one face shall not exceed twenty-five (25) square feet. In no case shall the total sign area exceed fifty (50) square feet regardless of the number of faces.

(iii) Traffic Directional Signs - shall not exceed a maximum total area of one hundred twenty-eight (128) square inches per face (8" by 16") with a maximum of one faces per sign, not to exceed a total of two hundred fifty-six (256) square inches. Such signs shall not exceed thirty-one (31) inches above the existing grade.

(d) Location:

(i) Ground Mounted Identification Signs - See Section 7.3.1 for sight distance regulations and landscaping.

(ii) Traffic Directional Signs - may be located anywhere on the property.

(e) Height of Signs: Height of signs shall be a maximum of eight (8) feet as measured from surrounding grade.

7.3.4 Commercial Developments.

(a) General: This section of the Ordinance shall apply to Commercial Developments.

(b) Allowable Signs:

(i) A wall sign for each business face mounted on building wall provided said wall contains the main entrance and store front of the business or occupant and faces a public street. The following wall signs may also be allowed.

(i) Sign on other wall of occupant of or in combination with sign on wall containing a main exterior entrance.

(ii) More than one sign when there is more than one entrance.

(iii) Signs to designate different specialty departments within a large multi-use business, provided total square footage of signage does not exceed maximum allowed.

(ii) Ground Mounted Signs - In no case shall more than one ground mounted sign be allowed per street frontage.

(i) For building, tenant or project identification in lieu of or in combination with wall signs - one sign is allowed for each street frontage.

(ii) Multi-tenant sign for building or development and tenant identification for office buildings, office parks and professional complexes only. In lieu of or in combination with wall signs - One ground mounted sign is allowed for each street frontage.

(iii) Traffic/Intra-site Directional Signs - Two (2) are allowed at each vehicular entrance to property.

(iv) Changing Signs (Automatic) - automated changing signs which provide community event information, time and temperature, in addition to advertisement. Sign may not change more than once every 60 seconds and change must be completed in one (1) second.

(v) Changeable Copy Signs for Schools and Churches.

(vi) Regulator Information Signs - such as gasoline pump use directions, Federal and State stamps, octane ratings, and no smoking signs as required by Federal, State, County and City authorities.

(vii) Temporary Signs.

(viii) Canopy Signs.

(c) Size:

(i) Wall Signs -

(1) Business establishments whose building is located less than 200' from the street on which it fronts may have a wall sign not to exceed 1.5 square feet per one (1) foot of linear feet of street frontage with the maximum allowed not to exceed fifty (50) square feet.

(2) Business establishments whose building is located more than two hundred feet (200') from the street on which it fronts may have one wall sign not to exceed 2.5 square feet per one foot of linear feet of street frontage with the maximum allowed not to exceed one hundred (100) square feet. Large multi-use businesses such as a regional grocery store (with individual departments) may use individual department signs but the total square footage of all signage shall not exceed two hundred (200) square feet.

(ii) Ground Mounted Signs - in lieu of or in combination with Wall Signs - shall conform to Section 7.3.4 (c) (i) above. Ground mounted signs shall not exceed forty (40) square feet per face and total sign area shall not exceed eighty (80) square feet total of all faces.

(iii) Changeable Copy - If the occupant elects to use changeable copy, only one of the signs, wall or ground sign, may have changeable copy. No more than 30% of the allowable square footage of the ground or wall sign shall be changeable copy.

(iv) Traffic Directional Signs - shall not exceed a maximum total area of one hundred twenty-eight (128) square inches per face (8" by 16") with a maximum of two (2) faces per sign, not to exceed a total of two hundred fifty-six (256) square inches for signs denoting "enter" or "exit." Signs denoting intra-site directions should not exceed a single face side of twenty-six inches by fifteen inches (26" by 15"), with two (2) faces (back to back)

allowable. Intra-site directional signs shall have letters, numbers, or graphics no larger than two inches (2") in height, and no more than forty percent (40%) of the face may be blank. Lettering for "enter" or "exit" signs shall not exceed three and one-half inches (3 1/2") in height. Such signs shall not exceed thirty-One inches (31") above existing grade.

(v) Canopy Signs - in lieu of or in combination with wall signs and ground mounted signs shall conform to the restrictions set forth in Section 7.3.4 (c) (i) and (ii).

(vi) Multi-tenant sign - overall sign size is to follow same wording as rules governing grounded mounted signs. Individual tenant signs shall be as follows:

- (i) All lettering shall be uniform for all tenants' names with a letter height of three (3) inches. Lettering of the tenant's names shall be in capital letters only.
- (ii) Color of background and letters shall be uniform on entire sign with dark background and light letters. If more than one sign is used, as in the case of a corner with two (2) frontages, both signs shall be uniform in colors.
- (iii) Individual tenant signs shall be mounted to the main sign. In no case shall individual tenant signs be allowed to hang from the main sign. Individual tenant signs must be identical in size, shape, material and color. The size of tenant signs shall be no taller than nine (9) inches and shall be the width of the main sign background.

(d) Location:

(i) Wall Signs - All signs shall be face mounted on the building wall. Wall Mounted Signs shall not project more than twelve (12) inches from the face of the building. Signs shall not project above the roof line unless incorporated in the roof design and only if approved by the Sign Review Committee.

(ii) Ground Mounted Identification Signs - See Section 7.3.1 for setback and sight distance regulations and landscaping.

(iii) Height of Ground Mounted Identification Sign - shall be a maximum of eight (8) feet as measured from surrounding grade.

(iv) Traffic/Intra-site Directional Signs - shall be located a minimum of One foot from the right-of-way (existing and/or proposed, whichever is greater) of any street. Such signs shall not exceed thirty-One inches (31") above existing grade. Intra-site directional information (words other than "enter" or "exit") shall be allowed only to owners with One business or single use per property.

(v) Canopy Signs - bottom of sign shall have a minimum of seven (7) feet clearance from finish grade directly below.

7.3.5 Service Stations.

(a) General: A section of the Ordinance shall apply to only those properties engaged in the retail gasoline and petroleum products business.

(b) Allowable Signs:

(i) One ground mounted illuminated brand identification and price sign per street frontage.

(ii) One wall mounted sign.

(iii) One non-illuminated permanent price sign per pump island.

(iv) One non-illuminated Self-Service or Full Service signs per pump island.

(v) Federal and State stamps, octane ratings, pump use directions, no smoking signs as required by Federal, State and local authorities.

(vi) Project, tenant or product identification will not be allowed on traffic directional signs, unless the Sign Review Committee agrees such identification is essential to directing traffic.

(c) Size:

(i) Brand Identification Signs:

(1) Wall Signs - a maximum total sign area of forty (40) square feet, or one-half (1/2) square foot for each lineal foot of building frontage on a public street, whichever results in the smaller sign area with a minimum of twenty (20) square feet.

(2) Ground Mounted Sign - where one (1) ground mounted sign is allowed the allowable square footage would be forty (40) square feet per face for a total of eighty (80) square feet.

(ii) Price Signs - a maximum total sign area of sixteen (16) square feet and no more than eight (8) square feet per face.

(iii) Self-Service Signs and/or Full Service Signs - a maximum total area per sign of one hundred sixty (160) square inches.

(iv) Federal and State stamps, octane ratings, pump use directions, no smoking signs and other mandatory signs and stamps shall be as required by the governing authority.

(d) Location:

(i) Brand Identification Signs.

(1) Wall Signs - all signs shall be faced mounted on the building wall unless approved otherwise by the Sign Review Committee. Wall signs shall not project more than twelve (12) inches from the face of the building. Signs shall not project above the roof line or be mounted on any part of the roof.

(2) Ground Mounted Signs - See Section 7.3.1 for setback and sight distance regulations and landscaping.

(3) Height of Signs - shall be a maximum of eight (8) feet as measured from surrounding grade.

(ii) Price Signs - price signs shall be attached to pump island.

(iii) Self-Service Signs - Self-service signs shall be attached to pump or pump island.

(iv) All No Smoking Signs, Federal and State stamps, octane rating, and pump use directions shall be placed on the body of the gasoline pump.

7.4 **Temporary Signs.**

7.4.1 **Residential Districts and Applicable PUD Areas.**

(a) General: This section shall apply to Single Family Residential and applicable PUD areas.

(b) Allowable Temporary Signs:

(i) Temporary Signs Requiring Permit:

(1) Construction signs except as allowed under subsection (b) (ii) of this section.

(2) Real estate signs except as allowed under subsection (b) (ii) of this section. One sign per street frontage.

(3) Off Premises Real Estate Signs

a. New real estate developments with three or more lots for sale on District property shall be allowed one (1) sign at the entrance to the subdivision to advertise lots for sale for a period of two (2) years.

b. Real estate developments with three or more lots for sale not on District property, but with reservoir access through District property, must

obtain written permission from the District in order to place a sign on District property, within their easement only.

(4) Signs Announcing Openings - one sign per street frontage.

(5) Subdivision Identification Signs - one sign per street frontage.

(6) Street banners as approved by the Board for the purpose of advertising a public event.

(ii) Temporary signs not requiring approval or permit, but subject to the requirements of this section.

(1) Construction signs for single-family and two-family residences.

(2) Real estate sign for sale or lease of a single-family, two-family residence or individual lot.

(3) Private sale signs provided they are erected no earlier than five (5) days prior to the sale.

(4) Yard of the Month sign.

(5) Miscellaneous yard signs.

(c) Size:

(i) Construction Signs - the sign area of one face shall not exceed nine (9) square feet for a residence or twenty-five (25) square feet for a multi-family project of five (5) units or more. In no case shall the total sign area exceed eighteen (18) square feet for a residence or fifty (50) square feet for a multi-family project of five (5) units or more.

(ii) Real Estate Signs

(1) Single-family, Two-family or Multi-family Developed Lots - the sign area of one face shall not exceed nine (9) square feet. In no case shall the total sign area exceed eighteen (18) square feet.

(2) Undeveloped Tracts of Three (3) acres or More - the sign area of one face shall not exceed fifty (50) square feet.

(3) Off premises real estate signs shall not exceed twenty (20) square feet nor be more than five (5) feet high.

(iii) Signs Announcing Openings - the sign area of one face shall not exceed twenty-five (25) square feet. In no case shall the total sign area exceed fifty (50) square feet.

(iv) Subdivision Identification Signs - the sign area of one face shall not exceed twenty-five (25) square feet. In no case shall the total sign area exceed fifty (50) square feet.

(v) Private Sales Signs - the sign area of one face shall not exceed four (4) square feet. In no case shall the total sign area exceed eight (8) square feet.

(vi) Yard of the Month Signs - the sign area of one face shall not exceed four (4) square feet. In no case shall the total sign area exceed eight (8) square feet.

(vii) Miscellaneous Yard Signs - the sign area of one face shall not exceed four (4) square feet. In no case shall the total sign area exceed eight (8) square feet.

(d) Location: See Section 7.3.1 for setback and sight distance regulations and landscaping.

(i) Construction signs for a single-family or two-family residence may be located anywhere on the property. Height of sign shall be a maximum of four (4) feet as measured from surrounding grade. Construction signs for multi-family projects of five (5) units or more shall be set back a minimum of twenty (20) feet from the property line. Height of sign shall be maximum of eight (8) feet as measured from surrounding grade.

(ii) Real estate signs may be located anywhere on the property. Height of sign shall be a maximum of four (4) feet as measured from surrounding grade.

(iii) Signs announcing openings shall be set back a minimum of twenty (20) feet from face of curb or edge of pavement of any street. Height of sign shall be a maximum of eight (8) feet above the surrounding grade. A sign shall be allowed on each street frontage.

(iv) Subdivision identification signs shall be located a minimum of twenty (20) feet from the face of curb or edge of pavement of any street. Height of sign shall be a maximum of eight (8) feet as measured from surrounding grade.

(v) Political signs shall be located on occupied lots only. Signs may be located anywhere on the property. Height of sign shall be a maximum of four (4) feet as measured from surrounding grade.

(vi) Private sale signs shall be located on occupied lots only. Signs may be located anywhere on the property. Height of sign shall be a maximum of four (4) feet from surrounding grade.

(vii) Yard of the Month signs may be located anywhere on the property. Height of sign shall be a maximum of four (4) feet as measured from surrounding grade.

(viii) Miscellaneous yard signs shall be located on occupied lots only. Signs may be located anywhere on the property. Height of sign shall be a maximum of four (4) feet as measured from surrounding grade.

(e) Removal of Temporary Signs:

(i) Construction signs shall be removed upon expiration of the sign permit.

(ii) Real Estate signs shall be removed within seven (7) days after the closing of the complete sale, rental or lease of the premises.

(iii) Signs announcing openings shall be limited to a thirty (30) day period.

(iv) Subdivision identification signs shall be removed upon expiration of sign permit.

(v) Political signs shall be removed within one (1) day after the day of election.

(vi) Private sale signs shall be removed within one (1) day after the sale.

(vii) Yard of the Month sign shall be removed at the expiration of award period.

(viii) Miscellaneous yard signs - are not regulated.

(ix) Temporary signs erected without approval as allowed by Section 7.4.1 (b) (ii) are subject to removal if the Sign Review Committee finds the signs to be detrimental to the appearance or character of the area in which they are erected.

7.4.2 Commercial and Applicable PUD Areas.

(a) General: This section of the Ordinance shall apply to all non-residential districts.

(b) Allowable Temporary Signs:

(i) Temporary Signs Requiring Permit:

(1) One construction sign per project.

(2) One real estate sign per street frontage or two signs side by side not exceeding the total allowable area.

(3) Street banners.

(4) One sign announcing openings per street frontage.

(ii) Temporary Signs Not Requiring Permit, but subject to requirements of this section.

(1) Show window signs in Commercial Areas.

(2) Seasonal or special occasion signs such as special holiday events and special business hours during holiday periods.

(c) Size:

(i) Construction Signs – (1) for Premises consisting of less than five acres, the total of all faces of the sign shall not exceed fifty (50) square feet; (2) for Premises consisting of more than five acres, construction signs shall not exceed a total square footage per face of ten (10) square feet per acre included in the Premises with a total sign area of all faces not to exceed one hundred fifty (150) square feet.

(ii) Real Estate Signs - the sign area of one face shall not exceed twenty (20) square feet. In no case shall the total sign area exceed forty (40) square feet.

(iii) Street banners as approved by the Sign Review Committee.

(iv) Signs Announcing Openings - the area of one face shall not exceed twenty (20) square feet and the total sign shall not exceed forty (40) square feet.

(v) Show window signs shall not occupy more than fifteen percent (15%) of window opening.

(vi) Seasonal or Special Occasion Signs - the sign area of one face shall not exceed eight (8) square feet, and the total sign area shall not exceed sixteen (16) square feet.

(d) Location:

(i) Construction signs shall be orientated parallel to the public street. They shall be located a minimum of twenty (20) feet from the property line. Height of sign shall be a maximum of eight (8) feet as measured from surrounding grade. Sign shall not be located within fifty (50) feet of an intersection.

(ii) Real estate signs shall be located a minimum of twenty (20) feet from the property line; except at street intersection, signs shall be located a minimum of fifty

(50) feet from the intersection of the right-of-way lines. Height of sign shall be a maximum of six (6) feet as measured from the surrounding grade.

(iii) Street banner location as approved by the Board.

(iv) Signs announcing openings shall be located a minimum of twenty (20) feet front he face of curb or edge of pavement of any street; except that at street intersections signs shall be located a minimum of fifty (50) feet from the intersection of the right-of-way lines. Height of sign shall be a maximum of six (6) feet as measured from surrounding grade.

(v) Show Window Signs - show window signs must be located inside the window.

(vi) Seasonal or Special Occasion signs shall be located a minimum of twenty (20) feet from the face of the curb or edge of pavement of any street, except that at street intersections, signs shall be located a minimum of fifty (50) feet from the intersection of the right-of-way lines. Height of sign shall be a maximum of six (6) feet as measured from the surrounding grade.

(e) Removal:

(i) Construction signs shall be removed with One (1) week after substantial completion of the project or installation of any permanent sign, whichever is earlier; however, no construction sign shall remain for a period in excess of twelve consecutive months unless extension is granted by the Sign Review Committee. In order to grant an extension of time, the Sign Review Committee must determine that the sign is not detrimental to the appearance or character of the area in which erected.

(ii) Real estate signs shall be removed within seven (7) days after the closing of the complete sale, rental or lease of the premises.

(iii) Street banners advertising a public event shall be removed within Two (2) days after event.

(iv) Signs announcing openings shall be limited to a thirty (30) day period.

(v) All other temporary signs shall be removed upon expiration of permit.

(vi) Seasonal or special occasion signs shall not be installed more than two (2) weeks prior to the activity described and shall be removed two (2) days after the activity or event.

7.5 **Non-Conforming Property Use Signs.** Where a legally allowed non-conforming structure, lot, or use exists, new signs shall conform to the district in which the property is located.

7.6 **Non-Conforming Signs.**

7.6.1 **Intent.** Signs which were legally in existence prior to the adoption of this ordinance which do not conform to the provisions of this ordinance are declared non-conforming signs. It is the intent of this section to recognize that the eventual elimination, as expeditiously and fairly as possible, of non-conforming signs is as much a subject of health, safety and welfare as is the prohibition of new signs that would violate the provisions of this ordinance.

7.6.2 **Variance From Non-Conforming.** Signs which are legally in existence on the date of adoption of this ordinance which are within ten percent (10%) of being in compliance with the set-back, maximum height and maximum sign area allowances of this ordinance shall be deemed to be in compliance with this ordinance and not non-conforming. However, if any one requirement is greater than the allowances by more than ten percent (10%), the entire sign must be brought into compliance pursuant to the remainder of this section.

7.6.3 **General Non-Conforming Sign Provisions.** Subject to the exceptions and amortization schedule hereinafter set forth any non-conforming signs may be continued in operation and maintenance after the effective date of this ordinance, provided that non-conforming signs shall not be:

(a) Changed to or replaced with another non-conforming sign including changing the sign face (except on changeable copy signs which comply with this regulation.)

(b) Structurally altered so as to extend their useful life.

(c) Expanded.

(d) Relocated.

(e) Re-established after damage of more than fifty percent (50%) of the value at the time of such damage or destruction.

(f) Modified in any way that would increase the degree of non-conformity of such sign.

Nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the strengthening or restoring to a safe condition of any portion of a sign or structure declared unsafe by the Building Inspector. Such signs may be improved only to the extent that such improvement does not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the current market value of the existing sign structure.

7.6.4 Termination of Non-Conforming Signs/Amortization Schedule.

(a) Any non-conforming sign or sign structure which is partially destroyed by fire, accident, or natural cause beyond fifty percent (50%) of its current market value shall thereafter be removed or reconstructed in conformance to the provisions of this ordinance.

(b) Any non-conforming sign or sign structure which is improved and altered to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall thereafter be considered as conforming.

(c) All other non-conforming signs or aggregate sign conditions, other than outdoor advertising signs, shall be removed, changed, altered or otherwise made to conform according to the following schedule:

(i) All Signs

<u>Original Construction Cost</u>	<u>Amortization Period</u>
0-\$750	1 year
\$751-\$2,750	2 years
\$2,751 to \$5,000	3 years
\$5,001 to \$7,000	4 years
Greater than \$7,000	5 years

(ii) The amortization shall begin as of the initial effective date of this ordinance.

(iii) For the purposes of this section, existing signs and sign structures prohibited by this ordinance shall be treated as non-conforming.

(iv) The owner or operator of the sign must furnish acceptable proof of the sign's original cost in the form of:

- (i) Original value from sign permit, if available.
- (ii) An original bill of sale, including installation costs, and fees.
- (iii) Depreciation schedules from federal or state tax returns showing original cost.

(v) Upon the determination of the District that a sign remains non-conforming after termination of the allowable time periods provided for hereinabove, the District shall notify the sign owner and/or the owner of the land on which the non-conforming sign is located and such owner shall have thirty (30) days after such written notice within which to remove said sign. At the end of the thirty (30) day period, if the sign has not been removed or

brought into compliance, the sign owner and/or the owner of the land on which the non-conforming sign is located will be guilty of violating the provisions of this ordinance as set forth in Section 7.10.

(vi) Abandonment or obsolescence of a non-conforming sign shall terminate immediately the right to maintain such a sign.

(vii) Any non-conforming on-premise sign shall be removed or brought into compliance with this ordinance immediately upon a change in the principal use or ownership of the site.

7.7 **Prohibited Signs.**

7.7.1 **General.** The following types of signs are prohibited under this Ordinance:

(a) Signs which contain or are an imitation of an official traffic sign or signal or contain the words "stop," "go slow," "caution," "danger," "warning" or similar words.

(b) Signs which are of a size, location, movement, content, coloring, manner or illumination which may be confused with or construed as a traffic control device or which hide from view any traffic or street sign or signal.

(c) Signs which have any moving parts.

(d) Signs which contain or consist of banners, posters, pennants, ribbons, streamers, strings of light bulbs, spinners, or other related items are similarly prohibited, except when allowed by special permit by the Sign Review Committee.

(e) Interior lighted translucent signs with translucent background and opaque letters.

(f) Signs which contain reflective type bulbs, pulsating light or strobe light.

(g) Signs which are made structurally sound by guide wires or bracing.

(h) Signs which are not expressly permitted by this Ordinance.

7.8 **Illumination.**

7.8.1 **General.** Illuminated signs shall adhere to the following provisions and restrictions in addition to those stated in eh sign requirements by zone.

(a) The light for or from any illuminated sign shall be so shaded, shielded or directed that the light intensity will not be objectionable to surrounding areas.

(b) No sign shall have blinking, flashing or fluttering lights or other illuminating devices which have a changing light intensity, brightness or color. Beacon lights are not permitted.

(c) No colored lights shall be used at any location in any manner so as to be confused with or construed as traffic control devices.

(d) Neither the direct nor reflected light from primary light sources shall create a traffic hazard to operators of motor vehicles on public thoroughfares.

(e) Exposed bulbs shall not be used on the exterior surface of any signs, except when approved by the Sign Review Committee.

(f) Interior lighted individual translucent letters, numerals, logos, and graphic symbols, or interior lighted signs with translucent letter, logos and graphic symbols, are allowed for the uses listed below provided that the specific location of the light source within the sign cannot be seen or determined when the lights are in operation. Additionally, when interior lighted signs are utilized, the background shall be opaque. Attachment of illuminated letters or signs to the building facade shall be approved by the Sign Review Committee.

(i) Ground mounted signs in commercial and industrial zoned areas for the purpose of building or business identification and logos only.

(ii) Wall signs for the purpose of building or business identification and logos only.

(g) Electrical requirements for all signs shall conform to the pertinent requirements of the current National Electrical Code.

7.9 **Inspection, Removal and Safety.**

7.9.1 **Inspection.** All signs shall be inspected at least annually by the Sign Enforcement Official or his delegate compliance with this Ordinance.

7.9.2 **Permit Number Display.** All signs requiring a permit shall display, in the lower right hand corner, the sign permit number and expiration date (where applicable) in lettering and numerals three-fourths inches (3/4") in height.

7.9.3 **Maintenance.** All signs and components thereof shall be kept in good repair and in safe, neat, clean and attractive condition.

7.9.4 **Removal of Sign.** The Sign Enforcement Official shall give written notice for the removal of any permanent sign erected or maintained in violation of this Ordinance. Upon failure to comply with this notice within thirty (30) days, the Sign Enforcement Official shall remove the sign. Temporary signs erected or maintained in violation of the Ordinance may be removed by the Sign Enforcement Official without notice. The Sign Enforcement Official shall remove any sign immediately and without notice if the sign presents an immediate threat to

the safety of the public. Any cost of sign removal shall be at the expense of the property owner. See Section 7.4 for additional removal requirements for temporary signs.

7.9.5 Abandoned Signs. A sign shall be removed by the owner when the business which it advertises is no longer conducted on the premises. If the owner fails to remove the sign, the Sign Enforcement Official shall give the owner thirty (30) days written notice to remove it. Upon failure to comply with this notice, the Sign Enforcement Official shall have the sign removed at the expense of the property owner.

7.10 Administration and Penalties.

7.10.1 Enforcement. The Sign Enforcement Official is hereby authorized and directed to enforce all of the provisions of this Ordinance. Upon presentation of proper credentials, the Sign Enforcement Official or his duly authorized representative may enter at reasonable times any building, structure, or premises on the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District property to perform any duty imposed upon him by this Ordinance. The Sign Review Committee shall be appointed by the Board.

7.10.2 Variances. A variance may be granted by Sign Review Committee for location of signs only.

7.10.3 Appeal from Decision of the Sign Enforcement Official. The decision of the Sign Enforcement Official may be appealed to the Sign Review Committee. Decisions of the Sign Review Committee may be appealed to the General Manager. All appeals shall be submitted in writing to the Sign Enforcement Official within thirty (30) days of the decision. The Appellant shall sight the specific Sign Ordinance rule applicable to the decision rendered and the grounds for the appeal of the decision. The Sign Review Committee must render a written decision on appeal within thirty (30) days of receipt of the appeal by the Sign Enforcement Official, and the matter will then be forwarded to the General Manager for a decision. The General Manager will render a written decision within sixty (60) days of receipt of the appeal from the Sign Enforcement Official unless there is a mutual agreement for a time of extension. The appeal of the decision of the General Manager shall be as provided by law.

7.10.4 Penalties. Any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than Fifty Dollars (\$50.00). Each day's continuance of a violation shall be considered a separate offense and punishable as such. The owner of any sign, building or premises, or part thereof, where anything in violation of this Ordinance shall be placed, or shall exist, and any person who may have knowingly assisted in the commission of any such violation, shall be guilty of a separate offense.

7.10.5 Severability. If any section or provision of this Ordinance be declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the Ordinance as a whole, or any part thereof, other than the part so declared invalid.

7.10.6 All Regulations heretofore adopted on the subject of these Regulations are hereby repealed, and the provisions of this Regulation are substituted in the place thereof.

7.10.7 This Ordinance shall be in force and take effect thirty (30) days from and after its adoption.

ARTICLE 8.

REGULATION SETTING FORTH PROCEDURES AND FEES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PUBLIC RECORDS OF THE PEARL RIVER VALLEY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT PURSUANT TO THE STATE PUBLIC RECORDS ACT.

8.1 Inspection and Copying of Public Records Pursuant to the State Public Records Act.

8.1.1 Policy. It is the policy of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District (the "District") to provide for inspection and copying of its identifiable public records by all people of the State of Mississippi who request such inspection or copying, consistent with the provisions of the Mississippi Public Records Act, § 25-61-1 through § 25-61-17, Mississippi Code of 1972, as amended ("Public Records Act"), and other applicable laws and judicial decisions.

8.1.2 Definitions.

Identifiable Public Record: A public record is identifiable if a reasonably specific description of the record, such as the date, the subject matter and persons involved, or other identifier that will permit location or retrieval of the record, is given in the request for production. Identification of leases or assignments of leases require a subdivision name and lot number.

Working Day: A working day is any day other than a weekend, state holiday, federal holiday, or other day on which by executive order the District is authorized to be closed.

8.1.3 Procedure.

(a) Records Available: All identifiable public records of the District not exempt pursuant to §25-61-9 and §25-61-11 of the Public Records Act or other applicable law or judicial decision are available for inspection or copying, or both, pursuant to the procedures herein.

(b) Request in Writing: All requests shall be in writing, shall request the production or copying of identifiable public records, shall be signed by the person or persons requesting the records, and shall list the requester's address and telephone number.

(c) District Response: Within three working days after the date of the receipt of the request, the District shall notify the requesting party whether the record(s) requested can be located and whether the record(s) can be legally disclosed. If the record is to be disclosed, the District shall give an estimate of the total fee for compliance with the request. Upon payment of the fee estimate, the District shall produce the record(s) requested for

inspection or copying no later than eleven (11) working days from the date of payment of the fee estimate, but in no event shall production of the record(s) be later than fourteen (14) working days from the date of request for the production of the records, provided the total estimated fee has been collected in advance of production.

(d) Denials: Any denial of a request shall be in writing signed by the General Manager of the District, and shall contain a statement of the specific reason for denial.

8.1.4 Confidentiality Notice.

(a) Notice of Request: For the purpose of providing notice of a request for inspection, examination, copying or reproduction to a third party that has submitted trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information, pursuant to §25-61-9 of the Public Records Act, twenty-five (25) days from the mailing of written notice to the third party shall be deemed a reasonable period after which the requested identifiable public record(s) shall be released, unless otherwise exempt from the Public Records Act. Notice to the third party of such request shall be made by the District within three (3) working days from the date of the request for production.

8.1.5 Fees.

(a) Costs: A fee reasonably calculated to reimburse the District the actual cost of searching, reviewing, reproducing and transmitting copies of public records shall be paid in advance of complying with a request, as follows:

(i) Basic search, review and reproduction charge: \$10.00 minimum search fee plus \$.50 per page. Search, review and reproduction must be performed at District offices during a work day, and must be performed by District personnel except as provided in Section 8.1.5 (a) (vii). Search, review and reproduction fee includes transmittal by U.S. first class mail.

(ii) Certification of authenticity: \$5.00 for each certificate.

(iii) Records delivered via FAX: additional charge per transmission of \$1.00 per page.

(iv) Records delivered by overnight delivery: additional charge of \$25.00 per delivery. This charge will be waived for customers who provide an account number for direct billing through Federal Express.

(v) Additional charge of \$5.00 per item for documents retrieved from off-site storage.

(vi) Database printout requests from available database will be charged a fee calculated on a per-request basis, depending on the volume and complexity of information requested, but not less than \$.50 per page.

(vii) For extensive searches and reproduction of records, the General Manager may allow the person making the request to perform a search and reproduction on District premises in lieu of these tasks being performed by staff of the District, provided it is done in a non-disruptive manner.

(b) Search: There shall be a minimum search charge of \$10.00 if the record requested is not found, or if it is determined to be exempt from public disclosure. An additional charge of \$30.00 per request shall be made for staff hours spent in resolving any legal or policy questions concerning the request, but no other charge for staff time shall be made.

8.2 Miscellaneous.

8.2.1 Expedited Requests. Expedited requests for services in emergency situations that cannot wait for scheduled handling will be charged an additional handling fee of \$20.00.

8.2.2 Method of Payment. Fees and charges shall be paid by check or money order made payable to the District or by Visa or MasterCard credit or debit cards. A charge of \$40.00 per item will be assessed for checks returned for insufficiency.

8.2.3 Repeal of Previous Rules and Regulations.

(a) All previously promulgated rules or regulations that are inconsistent with any provisions set forth above are hereby repealed.

(b) Conflicts between this regulation and existing statutes or statutes hereinafter make relating to access to public PRVWSD records and fees charged shall be resolved in favor of the statute as then in effect.

ARTICLE 9.

TREE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE

It shall be unlawful person, firm or corporation to cut or remove any tree within the Reservoir Project Area without first complying with the following requirements:

9.1 Removal and Preservation Plan. A tree removal and preservation plan along with a comprehensive landscape plan must be submitted to the District Building Inspector prior to commencement of tree removal, dirt work or clearing of underbrush. A tree removal and preservation plan shall be prepared by a Registered Forester or Certified Landscape Architect. No building permits will be issued until the plan is submitted to and approved by the District Building Inspector.

9.2 Removal and Preservation Plan Requirements. The plan must contain the following information:

9.2.1 Project name and address.

9.2.2 Forester or Landscape Architect name, address, registration number and phone number.

9.2.3 Scale, north arrow, property lines.

9.2.4 All existing trees on the site, or where there are groups of trees, stands may be outlined.

9.2.5 All trees desired to be removed and appraised timber value.

9.2.6 All trees and/or groups of trees to be preserved.

9.2.7 Details showing the method of protecting trees to be preserved:

9.2.8 Tree fences;

9.2.9 Slit fences; or,

9.2.10 Tree protection signs.

9.3 **Minimum Tree Saving Requirements/Protected Zone.** The "protective zone" of tree(s) to be preserved shall include no less than the total area beneath the canopy of the tree(s) as defined by the farthest canopy dripline of the tree(s)(referenced herein as "Tree Protective Zone"). The following activities must be excluded within Tree Protective Zones:

9.3.1 Construction site activities such as parking, materials storage, concrete washout, chemical spills, or similar activities which would compact or contaminate the area.

9.3.2 In the event of cut or fill, excavation or the laying of utility lines within the protected zone, the method of preservation for trees that are to be preserved shall be consistent with accepted landscape industry practices. Trees to be preserved must be protected from the following damage which may occur from the development and construction process:

(a) Direct physical root damage;

(b) Indirect physical root damage (soil compaction, sedimentation of erosion material, etc.); and,

(c) Trunk and crown disturbances.

9.4 **Credit Units.** The lessee or assignee of the property affected shall provide and maintain the necessary protection and preserve a minimum of fifteen (15) credit units (determined in accordance with Table A and Table B attached) of existing trees per acre (or pro-rata portion of an acre) excluding the acreage in any building's foot print. In the event existing trees do not meet the minimum credit units or existing trees were removed during the construction process, additional trees must be planted until a minimum of 15 credit units is met. The tree density shall be calculated by multiplying the number of trees of each diameter by the

unit credits. This calculation shall be made for both trees saved (Table A) and trees planted (Table B).

9.5 **Tree Removal Permit.** Trees in the following areas may not be removed without a Tree Removal Permit from the employee designed by the General Manager as the District's Forester:

9.5.1 A minimum of sixty (60) feet on each side of a stream - a well-defined natural channel that may or may not have flow, depending on the season of the year.

9.5.2 Areas that are set aside by special design of the Board of Directors of the District and buffer areas between adjoining developments or commercial developments.

This provision shall not, however, prevent the lessee or assignee of a single-family lot, after a final subdivision plat has been filed, from removing any tree within 30 feet from a dwelling or up to 30% of existing trees on a lot without a tree removal permit.

9.6 **Inspection.** The District's General Manager, Forester, Environmental System Planner or Building Inspector shall have the right to inspect and stop all construction within a disputed area if any tree removal is not in compliance with this Tree Preservation Policy or if minimum standards are not being met. If deemed necessary in the sole opinion of the District's General Manager, Forester, Environmental System Planner or Building Inspector, all construction and/or development activity on the entire leased premises shall cease until acceptable safeguards are in place to insure compliance with this Tree Preservation Policy.

TABLE A

TREES SAVED CONVERSION FROM TREE DIAMETER IN INCHES TO TREE DENSITY UNITS FOR TREES REMAINING ON SITE.

<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Units</u>
4	.75	20	3.75	36	6.75
5	.90	21	3.90	37	6.90
6	1.10	22	4.10	38	7.10
7	1.30	23	4.30	39	7.30
8	1.50	24	4.50	40	7.50
9	1.70	25	4.70	41	7.70
10	1.90	26	4.90	42	7.90
11	2.10	27	5.10	43	8.00
12	2.25	28	5.25	44	8.25
13	2.40	29	5.40	45	8.40
14	2.60	30	5.60	46	8.60
15	2.80	31	5.80	47	8.80
16	3.00	32	6.00	48	9.00
17	3.20	33	6.20	49	9.20
18	3.40	34	6.40	50	9.40
19	3.60	35	6.60		

TABLE B

TREES PLANTED CONVERSION FROM TREE DIAMETER IN INCHES TO TREE DENSITY UNITS FOR PROPOSED NEW TREES.

<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Diameter</u>	<u>Units</u>
2	.75	9	2.25
3	.90	10	2.50
4	1.10	11	2.80
5	1.40	12	3.10
6	1.50	13	3.40
7	1.80	14	3.70
8	2.00		

ARTICLE 10.

REGULATION GOVERNING USE, INSTALLATION AND TESTING OF CROSS CONNECTION LINES

10.1 Definitions:

10.1.1 Potable Water: Water that is fit for human consumption.

10.1.2 Non-Potable Water: Water not fit for human consumption or of questionable quality.

10.1.3 Cross Connection: Any arrangement of piping where a potable water line is connected to non-potable water; it may be a pipe-to-pipe connection where potable and non-potable water lines are directly connected, or a pipe-to-water connection where the potable water outlet is submerged in non-potable water. If the potable and non-potable source are separated by gate valves, check valves or devices other than the appropriate backflow preventer as outlined by this ordinance, a cross connection exists. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, swivel or change over assemblies, or other temporary or permanent assemblies through which, or because of which, backflow may occur are considered to be cross connections.

10.1.4 Backflow: The reversal of normal flow direction where water flows from the intended point of delivery towards the supply.

10.1.5 Back Pressure Backflow: Backflow caused by a lower pressure in the potable supply than at the point of delivery.

10.1.6 Back Siphonage Backflow: Backflow caused by a negative pressure in the potable supply line.

10.1.7 District: the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District, an agency of the State of Mississippi.

10.1.8 Health Hazard (High Hazard): Contamination with the potential to endanger the health and well being of the consumer.

10.1.9 Non-Health Hazard (Low Hazard): Contamination that will not endanger the health of the consumer, but does not meet established water quality standards for Public Water Systems.

10.1.10 Reservoir: means the waters of the Ross Barnett Reservoir.

10.1.11 Reservoir Project Area: means the Reservoir and any lands or easement owned by the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District, including lands or easements leased to others by the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District.

10.1.12 Owner: means the lessee of the property upon which the cross connection is located or, if the cross connection is located in a public right of way, the term "Owner" means the person or persons who are served by the water line to which the cross connection is connected.

10.2 **Owner Responsibility.**

10.2.1 Elimination and Protection of Cross Connections. Cross connections occurring within the Reservoir Project Area shall be eliminated or protected with the appropriate backflow preventer by the owner. Cross connections are eliminated by establishing an air gap between the potable and non-potable sources. Cross connections are protected by installing the appropriate backflow preventer. It shall be the responsibility of the owner, at the owner's expense, to eliminate the cross connection or protect the cross connection with the appropriate backflow preventer.

10.2.2 Connections to Sewer. Direct connections, permanent or temporary, between the water system owned or operated by the District and a sanitary or storm sewer are prohibited.

10.2.3 Home Wells. Connection to any source of water, other than the water system owned or operated by the District, including home wells, is prohibited unless the appropriate backflow preventer is installed.

10.2.4 Approved Backflow Prevention Assemblies. Only backflow prevention assemblies approved by the Mississippi State Department of Health shall be installed.

10.2.5 Installation Requirements. Reduced pressure principle assemblies, double check valve assemblies, and pressure vacuum breakers shall be installed in a manner and location that provides adequate access for testing and repair of the assembly. Reduced pressure principle assemblies and double check valve assemblies shall not be subject to possible flooding. Reduced pressure principle assemblies and double check valve assemblies shall not be installed in a pit or enclosure below ground level.

10.3 **Responsibility of Water System.**

10.3.1 Surveys. An authorized employee or agent of the District, utilizing written guidelines published by the Mississippi State Department of Health, shall conduct surveys and on-site visits as necessary to locate existing cross connections. Single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings designed to house no more than eight families shall not be included in this survey unless there is reason to believe a cross connection exists. A survey of the water system shall be completed by August 8, 1999, for water systems within the Reservoir Project Area serving a population less than 3300 customers, and by August 8, 2000, for water systems serving a population of 3300 or more customers. Upon completion of this survey, the General Manager of the District shall certify to the Mississippi State Department of Health, on forms provided by the Department of Health, that the required survey has been properly performed and completed in accordance with the written guidelines published by the Department of Health.

10.3.2 Right to Entry. The District, acting through its employee or agent, shall have the right to enter any non-residential building, during reasonable hours, to inspect the plumbing system installed in any such building or premises provided prior notification of the inspection is given. The District, acting through its employee or agent, shall also have the right to enter onto any lot or other land surrounding a house or other building to inspect the plumbing system. The employee or agent shall first obtain consent of the owner to enter any single family dwelling.

10.3.3 Classification of Hazard. Each cross connection found will be classified as High Hazard or Low Hazard by the authorized employee or agent of the District. If a connection is found to be a High Hazard cross connection, the owner of the connection shall be notified in writing within ten (10) days, that the cross connection must be eliminated or protected by the appropriate backflow preventer within 90 days of notification. If the connection is found to be a Low Hazard cross connection, the owner of the connection shall be notified in writing within 10 days, that the connection shall be eliminated or protected by the appropriate backflow preventer within one year of notification.

10.3.4 Selecting the Appropriate Backflow Preventer. It shall be the responsibility of the District, acting through its employee or agent, to determine the type of backflow preventer required at each cross connection and the location the backflow preventer will be installed. The type backflow required location to be installed will be selected utilizing guidelines published by the Mississippi State Department of Health.

10.3.5 Existing Backflow Preventers. Any backflow prevention device or assembly installed on the water system to protect the water system against the possibility of

backflow from a customer's water service prior to the adoption of this regulation shall be governed by this regulation. Existing backflow preventers shall be inspected and tested within 90 days of identification.

10.3.6 Review of Meter Applications. The District, acting through its employee or agent, shall review all applications for new meters to determine if a cross connection will be created. The appropriate backflow preventer will be required at all new connections where a cross connection will be created.

10.3.7 Inspections. The District, acting through its employee or agent, will periodically inspect any connection to the water system as deemed necessary to insure cross connections have not been created.

10.3.8 Record Keeping. The District shall maintain records of the type, size and location of each backflow preventer installed in the system, when each backflow preventer is due to be tested, and the results of each test. Records shall be maintained for five (5) years from date of test and inspection.

10.4 **Testing.**

10.4.1 Test Required. Each reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly, double check valve assembly, and pressure vacuum breaker shall be tested immediately after installation, after repairs of any kind, and annually. Any backflow preventer found to be non-functional shall be repaired and re-tested within fourteen (14) days of the initial test.

10.4.2 Certified Testers. Only backflow preventer testers certified by the Mississippi State Department of Health shall test backflow preventers located the Reservoir Project Area.

10.4.3 Notification. The District will notify the owner of each backflow preventer at least sixty (60) days prior to the due date that the backflow preventer is due to be tested.

10.5 **Violations and Penalties.**

10.5.1 Refusal of Inspection. If the owner of a connection refuses to let the employee or agent of the District inspect that connection to determine if a cross connection exists, a reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly will be required at that connection and water service to the connection shall be terminated without further notice until such time as the owner allows inspection and furnishes to the District evidence of compliance with these regulations and Mississippi State Department of Health regulations.

10.5.2 Maintaining a Cross Connection. If the owner of a connection, after having been informed that a cross connection exists at the connection or otherwise is required at the connection, refuses to eliminate or protect the cross connection through installation of the appropriate backflow preventer, water service to the connection shall be terminated without

further notice until such time as the owner furnishes to the District evidence of compliance with these regulations and Mississippi State Department of Health regulations.

10.5.3 Other Violation. Any other violation of these regulations shall result in immediate termination of water service to the premises where the violation has occurred and restoration of service shall be made only upon satisfactory evidence of compliance being presented to the General Manager of the District.

10.5.4 Service Fee. If water service is discontinued under these regulations as a result of a violation, in addition to all other requirements for restoration of service, a fee of \$500.00 will be payable by the owner to the District.

ARTICLE 11.

NO WAIVER

Nothing contained herein shall affect the operation and maintenance of the Ross Barnett Reservoir nor shall anything contained herein be construed to waive the sovereign immunity of the District or anyone acting on behalf of the District, in whole or in part. If any provision of this ordinance is deemed invalid, such fact shall not affect enforcement of other provisions of this ordinance. This ordinance as renumbered and recodified shall be in full force and effect from and after December 10, 2004; however, all provisions of this Ordinance shall remain in full force and effect as initially adopted by the Board of Directors of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District.

Adopted as renumbered and recodified, December 9, 2005.

CERTIFICATION

I, Michelle Harrison, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Regulations are a true and correct copy of the Regulations of the Pearl River Valley Water Supply District adopted as renumbered and recodified as of the 9th day of December, 2005.

This 9th day of December, 2005.

Michelle Harrison
Assistant Secretary

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